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As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction.—JOHNSON.

## THE SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER.

Hitherto our Supplementary Number has been partly occupied with imperfect critical accounts of current English literature, confessedly and necessarily compiled from those fallible, partial, and corrupt mediums, the periodical anonymous Reviews, aided by occasional originality; in future, however, it is proposed to substitute in place of those wholesale criticisms, interesting characteristic extracts from the principal works published within the half year, adapted at once to gratify our readers, to qualify them to judge of every work for themselves, and to stimulate them to purchase those possessed of evident merit. The Supplement published on the first of August, will be compiled on this plan; and, to assist our design, we shall feel ourselves obliged to authors and publishers, who will accommodate us with the loan of books published between Michaelmas and Lady-day last.

PIMLICO, May 8, 1811.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the application of MINERALOGICAL and CHEMICAL SCIENCE to the SELECTION of STONE, for the purposes of DURABLE ARCHITECTURE.

THE remains of ancient architecture, which prove the greatness and splendour of states and governments that have long since ceased to exist, whilst they impress the mind with a melancholy conviction of the mutability of empire, excite also a kind of religious veneration for the edifices which have endured, amidst such great and various changes in human affairs, and have seen a long series of successive generations perish from the earth. When we compare these monuments of antiquity with the proudest structures of modern times, we are forced to acknowledge the superior skill, or science, with which the materials of the former were selected. Many of the most splendid works of our celebrated architects are hastening to decay, in, what may be justly called, the very infancy of their existence, if compared with the date of public buildings which remain in Italy, in Greece, in Egypt, and the East. This is remarkably the case with the three bridges of London, Westminster, and Blackfriars; the foundations of which speedily and visibly began to perish in the very lifetime of their founders. The destruction of ancient architecture has been chiefly occasioned by the ravages of wars, and the desolating hands of superstitious barbarians; the decay of modern buildings,

is owing to the want of mineralogical science in the selection of the materials, by which they were sentenced to perish at an early date. None of them will rival in duration the temples of antiquity, and remain two thousand years, or more, after the ruin of the state, the august monuments of its former greatness. This may with certainty be predicted from the perishable nature of the stones of which they are built; they are rapidly decaying, and require constant renovation and repair.

Perhaps the following remarks on the selection of materials, for the construction of public buildings, may not be undeserving attention at this time, when two new bridges are to be built from London and its vicinity, to the southern side of the Thames. The most important quality in stone, for purposes of architecture, is durability, or the property of resisting the action of moisture, change of temperature, vegetation, air, and light. It is also required, that the materials of bridges, and many public works, should be capable of resisting the effects of vibration and impulse. The most careless observer can scarcely have avoided noticing, that many kinds of stone decay much sooner than others. It is not only in stones of different kinds, that the power of resisting decay is variable; even in stones of the same kind, and brought from the same place, a considerable difference in this respect is found to exist; but the principles on which the proper selection of building-stone should be

made, has been little understood or attended to. During a few months' residence in the metropolis, I was induced, by the nature of my mineralogical pursuits, to pay some attention to the different stones of which the pavements and public edifices are constructed. On walking into the court of Somerset-house, after some weeks of dry weather, I was particularly struck with the appearance of the columns on the left hand, facing the west. The stones, in three columns, were some of them entirely coated with soot, when the stones above and below were perfectly white. In other parts, a white stone was between two black ones, and the division of colour as distinct as if the one had been painted white and the other black. These stones were all equally exposed, and the variation of colour could not be explained by their situation. At first I conceived, that this difference of colour might be occasioned by some substance entering into the composition of the black stone, that had a chemical affinity for ammonia, which is contained in soot; but, on examining some of the stones that were within my reach, I found that those which were covered with soot, had a hard, smooth, surface, and the white stones were evidently decaying. The particles on which the soot had fixed, were fallen off, and had laid bare the natural colour of the stone, as perfectly as if they had been recently scraped with a chisel. In other parts of the building, I observed the visible decomposition of the stone, by moisture, particularly in the upper part of the alto relievo figures.

This edifice, like most of the modern buildings in the metropolis, is constructed of Portland-stone; a peculiar kind of lime-stone, which I shall afterwards more particularly notice. It is evident, however, that this stone which is considered of the same kind, and comes from the same place, varies much in its property of durability.

When the same stone is constantly exposed to the action of water, the difference in its qualities of resisting decay is more apparent, as is evident from an inspection of London, Blackfriars, and Westminster, bridges, at low water.\*

\* The stones of Westminster bridge appear to have been selected with more knowledge, as they are much less decayed than those of Blackfriars; the architect was a Frenchman.

The best kind of Portland stone is ill suited to resist the decomposing effects of water, the two former of these magnificent bridges, constructed at so much expence, are perishable monuments of the neglect of mineralogical science.

In stones of the argillaceous genus, more striking instances of rapid decay occur. I have seen stones of this kind, in their native beds, or quarries, some hundred feet under the surface of the earth, so extremely hard, that they resisted the point of the pick-axe, and could only be removed by blasting with gunpowder; yet, when the same stone was exposed to the air for a few months, it became soft and shivered into small pieces. The cause of this sudden decay, I shall afterwards explain. It rarely happens that builders or architects have any acquaintance with mineralogical and chemical science, to enable them to anticipate the changes which will be effected in the materials they select, by the action of the agents to which they are to be exposed. The loss and disappointment which this ignorance has occasioned in the construction of many public works, is well known.—A remarkable instance of this kind lately took place at Paris. A gentleman was walking with an eminent mineralogist in one of the newly-erected public edifices; they were pleased with the appearance of some large columns in the interior; when the latter had examined them more closely, he predicted, from the nature of the stones, that they would perish in less than three years. About ten months after, the gentleman happened to pass the same place, and observed the stones of these columns were shivering so rapidly, that workmen were then engaged in replacing them; which had become necessary to secure the roof. In forming the tunnel of the Huddersfield canal, which is three miles in length, the workmen in one part had to cut through a bed of stone of considerable extent, so hard that they were obliged to remove it by blasting. It appeared so compact and firm, that it was thought unnecessary to wall and arch the passage; but, in a few months after the access of air to it, it shivered and fell in; and the removal and repair occasioned much delay and expense. It was a dark compact argillaceous stone, containing oxyd of iron, and resembling some kinds of basalt; but its shistose or slaty structure was soon apparent, and it became as soft as the bituminous shale which accompanies coal. Some kinds of stone



stone become harder, by exposure to the atmosphere. An inquiry into the causes of decay in different kinds of stone, and also in stones considered of the same kind, may not be undeserving the attention of the public.

To ascertain these causes with precision, it will be necessary to attend, first to the external character of stones, and the qualities and proportions of the earths of which they are composed; and, secondly, to the decomposing or disintegrating effects of the agents to which they are to be exposed.

The four earths which form the principal part of all building-stones are siliceous, or the earth of flint, clay, lime, and magnesia. The substances which sometimes enter into their composition, and alter their quality, are oxyd of iron, water, and carbonic acid: the other earths, or metals, are generally in too small quantities to deserve the attention of the architect. The qualities which these four earths communicate I shall afterwards state. The most important external characteristics of stone for building are, compactness of texture, hardness, degrees of frangibility, and specific gravity. Compact texture, or closeness of grain, is always an advantage in stones of the same kind; for it is evident, that a porous stone will be more exposed to the action of air, or moisture, than a denser one of the same kind: but compactness of texture is no test of excellence in stones of different kinds, for chalk is frequently more compact than many kinds of durable sand-stone. Hardness is also an important character in comparing varieties of the same species of stone, but it will not serve as a test of durability in stones of a different genus, on account of the different effects which different agents have upon them. The hardness of natural or artificial substances is no direct proof of their strength; glass, which is harder than iron, is more frangible than soft limestone. In compound stones, which have a crystallized texture, we frequently find the parts extremely hard, but the adhesion of the parts to each other very slight, as in some kinds of sand-stone.

Great specific gravity, or weight, is a proof of excellence in stones of the same kind, unless it arise from a combination with water, or the presence of iron, which is a circumstance deserving great attention; as iron, when in combination with stones, is acted upon by air and water, which occasions their decay. Some

basalts, which are extremely compact, ponderous, and hard, striking fire with steel, contain more than 25 per cent. of iron, and are soon decomposed at the surface, when exposed to the atmosphere. In general, specific gravity, where it does not arise from the absorption of water, and the presence of iron, or other metallic earths, may be considered as a quality indicating excellence for purposes of architecture. No stones, except those which contain the earth of strontian, or barytes, weigh three times as heavy as an equal bulk of water, unless they are combined with some metallic substance, which is generally iron. The specific gravity of few stones, except foreign marbles, exceeds 2.80, unless some iron be present.

The quality of the three earths, siliceous, clay, and lime, is essentially distinct; but there are scarcely any stones that can be employed in architecture, in which they are not more or less combined together; communicating their character according to the proportion in which they combine. Hardness is a distinctive character of stones, into which siliceous enters in a very large proportion. Siliceous being insoluble in water, and all the acids, except one of rare occurrence, silicious stones are, of all others, the most durable, and best suited for the foundation of bridges, piers, and docks. Silicious stones are frequently compounds, containing two, three, or more, substances, united together in a granular or crystallized form.

Granite is composed of quartz, felspar, and mica. The quartz contains more than ninety parts of siliceous, the felspar sixty, and the mica, which is generally in the smallest proportion, about forty. The grains, or crystals, though distinct, are as firmly imbedded and united to each other, as if they had been melted together. Granite is not only extremely hard, but is also very infrangible, resisting the effects of violent percussion. Some kinds of porphyry, which contain crystals of felspar, imbedded in a silicious base, are as hard, and still less frangible than granite. Many of the edge-stones of the foot pavements in London, are of porphyry, which appears to be of a very durable kind, and might probably be used to great advantage in forming the foundation and base of the arches of the two new bridges, to be erected over the Thames. Granite is found chiefly on the western side of our island; there is, however, a range of low granite mountains, at



at Charnwood forest, in Leicestershire. The granite is chiefly used for paving in the neighbourhood; it is small-grained, or what some mineralogists would call, secondary granite; and others unite as it contains small crystals of hornblende. Its specific gravity I found 2.77. It is extremely hard, and is worked by blasting. If it can be raised in blocks of sufficient magnitude, it might be employed with great advantage in constructing the foundation of the new bridges; as it is only one hundred miles distant from London, from whence there is direct carriage by water. It is, I believe, the most durable stone that can be found in any great quantity at the same distance from the metropolis. At the same place is procured another stone, resting upon the granite; it is a species of greenstone, and hornblende porphyry, containing small crystals of felspar, in a basis chiefly of hornblende. The workmen informed me, it is broken with more difficulty than granite; it is not so hard, but is very infrangible. Its specific gravity I found 2.88. It contains some oxyd of iron, like other stones of this species, which may perhaps render it improper to be used, where it can be acted upon by water; but it has every appearance of being a very durable stone, and might deserve the attention of builders, where great strength of materials is required. In silicious sand-stones, the coarseness or fineness of the grains is of less importance than the substance in which they are imbedded. Those which have a basis of ferruginous clay, are soft and perishable; but when the basis itself is of a silicious kind, the stones are almost equally durable with granite. The upper strata of many of the highest hills in Yorkshire and Derbyshire, are of this kind, which Mr. Whitehurst calls a mill-stone grit. It is of a finer-grained stone, of the same kind that Kirkstall Abbey, near Leeds, is built. Though the Abbey is a ruin, the stones which remain are little decayed. After the lapse of six hundred years, they preserve their angular sharpness, and the impression of the chissel, as fresh as if they had been recently worked. There is a quarry of this stone in the neighbourhood; and I have observed some of the stones in the London docks, are of a similar kind. Some silicious sand-stones appear to be of alluvial formation, and have their parts so imperfectly cemented, that they are unfit for the purposes of architecture; of this kind are the rocks on which the town

of Nottingham is built; and the red-sand rock of Cheshire. The former may be considered more properly as indurated gravel, intermixed with rounded quartz pebbles; but, though it is too loose to be applied to purposes of architecture, it may be excavated to a considerable extent, without the necessity of supporting the sides and roof. The granite of Charnwood forest, and the loose sand-rock of Nottingham, are not more than twenty miles distant, but they may be considered as forming the two extremities of the scale of aggregate silicious stones, from the very hardest to the softest kind. Argill, or clay, is never found pure in any kind of building-stone. It is soft, smooth, and unctuous to the touch, and will absorb more than 24 times its own weight of water; and, as Mr. Kirwan has observed, it communicates, in some degree, these properties to stones, if it is combined in a proportion of from 20 to 30 per cent. In a greater proportion it destroys the qualities of silicious stones. Many argillaceous stones contain a considerable quantity of iron, not perfectly oxydated. When exposed to the atmosphere, they speedily decay. It is in stones of the argillaceous kind, that the greatest caution and mineralogical knowledge are required, in the selection for purposes of durable architecture. I have seen a hillock at the mouth of a lead-mine, supporting a luxuriant vegetation, which a respectable miner informed me he had twenty years before blasted from a compact bed of toad-stone, or basalt, that resisted the pick-axe, and no soil had been since thrown upon it. An instance of this kind was the occasion of an action at the last York assizes, between the proprietors of the Barnsley canal, and the engineer. On the part of the proprietors it was contended, that the hill through which he had to cut a tunnel, was a soft marble. On the part of Mr. Pinkerton it was stated, that, though the part exposed was now soft, it was, when first opened, a very hard and compact rock, extremely expensive and difficult to work; and the truth of this statement he offered to prove, by perforating any part of the hill where the stone had not before been laid bare to the action of the atmosphere. The argillaceous sand-stone which accompanies or lies over coal, is used for buildings in coal countries, as in some parts of the West Riding of Yorkshire; but it is not suited for public buildings, or works intended to be durable. Stones of



of the calcareous genus, comprise all the various marbles and limestones. These are generally more free from admixture with other earths, than stones of the silicious, or argillaceous kind; and their relative degrees of excellence for purposes of architecture are more easily ascertained by their external character. Besides pure lime, they contain from 45 to 50 per cent. of carbonic acid and water. Lime when pure is soluble in five hundred times its weight of water; and, even when united with carbonic acid, it is in a less certain degree soluble in river waters, owing to the minute portion of different acids, which is generally contained in them. On this account they are ill suited to form the foundations and piers of bridges, or to be employed in the construction of works exposed to the action of the water. The durability of marbles and lime-stones might, I believe, with some certainty be determined by their relative degrees of hardness, and by observing the time required to dissolve an equal cube of each kind of stone in marine acid, of the same strength, diluted with five times the quantity of water at the same temperature. The sediment remaining will also determine the quantity of silex or clay with which the lime is combined. Magnesia enters into the composition of some lime-stones in the proportion of two-fifths, and renders the softest stones of this kind less soluble in acids than the hardest marbles, on which account it will be necessary to ascertain by chemical experiments, whether the slowness with which lime-stone is soluble, proceeds from the presence of magnesia; but I believe it will also be found that a mixture of this earth, where it occurs in lime-stone, not only renders it less soluble in acids, but communicates to it a degree of durability which is not to be found in other lime-stones of the same degree of hardness. The high comparative degree of preservation observable in the exterior of York Minster, and other public edifices which are built of this stone, may serve to prove its excellence for purposes of architecture.

Portland Stone is a peculiar kind of lime-stone, which some mineralogists call *roe-stone*. When examined with a magnifying lens, it will be found to contain a number of small round globules, resembling in appearance the roes of fishes, imbedded in a calcareous basis, from whence it derives its name. It also contains fragments of shells, and minute calcareous crystals. It varies in its qua-

lities of hardness and compactness, and in its properties of durability, as may be observed in many of the public edifices in London, which are built of this stone. In the construction of St. Paul's, some attention appears to have been paid to the selection of the stones for the exterior; which are more perfect than those in many buildings of a recent date; but they are evidently perishing in the upper part of this magnificent structure.

Portland-stone contains carbonate of lime, united with a small portion of silex and clay. Its solution in diluted muriatic acid gives a dark-blue precipitate, with the Prussian alkali, indicating the presence of oxyd of iron, to which it owes its brownish tint; but the quantity of iron is too small to affect its quality for the use of the architect. It burns to a white lime, losing more than eight parts in twenty of its weight, during calcination. According to Professor Jameson, *roe-stone* is never used for architecture, on account of its speedy disintegration; but his observations appear to have been confined to the varieties of this stone in Germany, and inapplicable to those in our own island. Two stones called by the same name, from different situations, are seldom exactly similar in all their properties; which indeed rarely happens with stones from different layers of the same bed. And where strata of calcareous stone are separated by other kinds of stone, the upper and lower strata, almost invariably differ in hardness and specific gravity; on which account it would be very desirable, that a mineralogical examination of stones should be made in their native quarries, and that those which are intended for the external part of buildings, should be judiciously selected from the others. Of all stones of the calcareous genus, there cannot be a doubt that compact marbles, which can receive the highest degree of polish, would be the most beautiful and durable for the exterior of buildings; but their scarcity in this country prevents their application to this purpose. Alabaster, which is composed of lime, united with sulphuric acid, from its beauty and the facility with which it can be worked, is used for ornamental architecture and sculpture; but the solubility of this stone renders it ill-suited to resist the agency of water.

Dr. Watson relates, that he suspended two ounces of this stone in a pail of water for forty-eight hours, changing the water several times, and found that it had



had lost one-thirtieth part of its weight. I suspect this alabaster was one of the softest kind; but the experiment may serve to show, that this stone will not bear exposure to rain. There are no other stones deserving the attention of the architect, but those of the silicious, argillaceous, and calcareous, genus, in the latter of which we may class magnesian lime-stone, the only building-stone into which magnesia enters in any considerable proportion.

The decomposing and disintegrating agency of water, air, and change of temperature, on stones employed in architecture, is the same by which Nature is constantly operating to convert solid rocks into soil. The fiat of Omnipotence "commands the hardest stones to be made bread," or to become the means of supporting vegetable and animal life, but the processes by which this effect is produced, are slow and gradual. The earths of which all stones are composed, are either to a certain degree soluble in water, or are capable of being mechanically suspended in it when minutely divided. A drop of water, constantly running across the hardest stone, soon marks its path, by cutting a furrow in the surface; hence, the well known adage "*Non vises sæpe cadendo*." This effect, however, is slow, compared with that of other causes, which are constantly operating. Water insinuates itself into the pores and minute crevices of stones, and being expanded by increase of temperature, separates the parts from each other, but it produces this effect in a much greater degree when expanded by freezing. Frost is the most potent agent by which Nature operates '*en masse*,' frequently splitting the hardest rocks, and levelling immense portions of mountains in a single night. In building-stones which have a tendency to a slaty structure, the destroying effects of frost are most likely to be soon perceptible, from the facility with which water can insinuate itself between the lamina. In stones of the argillaceous genus, the joint effects of water and air frequently produce a speedy decomposition, even of those of the hardest kind. If a stone have a strong earthy smell, when breathed upon, its durability may be suspected. Iron frequently enters in large proportions into argillaceous stones, in a state not perfectly oxydated, and afterwards combines with a further portion of oxygen, forming a brown incrustation to a certain depth, which becomes soft and falls off, or is washed away, and

the process of decomposition goes on till the whole stone is changed. The argill, or clay, in these stones, is also frequently capable of absorbing a greater portion of water; and the stone may be rendered soft by the combined operation of these two causes. It is in these stones that the different earths are combined, in the proportions best suited to the support of vegetable life.

Lichens and mosses fix themselves on the surface of stones, and, by insinuating the minute fibres of their roots, tend to accelerate their decay and prepare a vegetable mould for plants of a larger growth. The decomposition of many argillaceous stones, which are most necessary for the support of vegetable life, is most speedily effected by natural causes; hence, more caution and skill are necessary in their selection for architecture. No stones of this genus should ever be employed, which have not had the test of time, without a careful mineralogical and chemical examination of their nature and contents. This examination would always precede the application of stones for public works or edifices, intended to endure for ages, were engineers and architects as attentive to their future fame, and the interests of posterity, as to present emolument. Besides the chemical examination of stones, it is necessary to try the effect of various degrees of heat, and of boiling water, upon them, applied for a considerable time, and to note carefully their increase or loss of weight and other changes. In this manner we may sometimes anticipate with certainty, in a few days, what will be the effects of less powerful, but long-continued natural operations in a series of years. For purposes of durable architecture, no stones but those of the silicious genus should be employed in the exterior parts of buildings. In our moist and variable climate, all kinds of stone but the silicious will perish sooner than in countries where the rains are less frequent. The present state of our churches and public buildings proves that the selection of building-stones has been left to ignorance or chance to determine. The antients, in their public works, appear to have had a just regard to perpetuate the glory of the era in which they lived, and to leave to posterity durable and useful monuments of their skill, which should secure their gratitude and veneration. The public architecture in this country appears constructed on calculations of false economy, and present convenience,



convenience, with little regard to the benefit of future generations.

Granite and porphyry, on account of their extreme hardness, are difficult to work; but they would well repay the expence for bridges and public buildings. It was of these stones that the Egyptians, and other nations of antiquity, constructed palaces and temples, which have endured the attack of time and the desolating hand of superstitious barbarians. The origin of some of these structures is prior to the oldest records of man, and they will exist when no vestige of the architecture of modern times shall remain.

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For the Monthly Magazine.

On the CODEX BEZÆ, the CLERMONT MANUSCRIPT, and the ORIGINALS of the SCRIPTURES of the NEW TESTAMENT.

A CORRESPONDENT having, in a former Number, requested some information respecting the Codex Bezae, the Clermont Manuscript, and the originals of the Scriptures of the New Testament; I beg leave to offer the following observations, which probably comprehend the several subjects of his inquiries.

The Codex Bezae is a Greek and Latin manuscript of the four Gospels, and of the Acts of the Apostles. It is, however, defective in some parts of the Gospels, and also wants some passages of the Acts. The Gospels are arranged in the usual order of the Latin manuscripts: Matthew, John, Luke, Mark. The uncial letters, with the want of accents, of marks of aspiration, and of intervals between the words, prove the high antiquity of this manuscript, which, perhaps, is the most ancient that is now extant. Some writers have thought that the Greek text has been altered from the Latin version, but this opinion seems to rest on no solid foundation. Though a very great number of readings, peculiar to the Codex Bezae, are found in the Vulgate, yet this is no proof that those readings were actually borrowed from a Latin version, and translated into Greek. It is, at least, equally possible that they might have originated from the Greek, as from the Latin; and that this was really the case seems highly probable, if it be considered, that, when Jerom revised the Latin version, by order of Pope Damasus, he corrected it from Greek manuscripts. Some have thought, from the coincidence discoverable in a very great number of readings between the Codex Bezae and

the Syriac version, that the former had been altered from the latter; but it appears highly improbable, that the Syriac version should have been used in the correction of a manuscript written in a country where the Syriac language was wholly unknown. The natural inference, therefore, is, that the readings of the Codex Bezae are for the most part genuine, and of course preferable to those of modern manuscripts. This manuscript was found by Beza, at Lyons, in the monastery of St. Irenæus, in the year 1562, at the commencement of the civil war in France.\* Beza wrote, in the beginning of this manuscript, the following account with his own hand: "Est hoc exemplar venerandæ vetustatis ex Græcia, ut apparet ex barbaris quibusdam Græcis ad marginem notatis, olim exportatum, et in S. Irenæi monasterio Lugdunensi, ita, ut hic cernitur, mutilatum, postquam ibi in pulvere diu jacuisset, repertum, oriente ibi civili bello anno domini 1562." That the manuscript came originally from Greece is only conjecture; but that it was discovered in the monastery of St. Irenæus in Lyons, in the year 1562, is the direct and positive evidence of a man, whose veracity is unimpeachable. The two following circumstances render it highly probable, that the Codex Bezae was written in the west of Europe: 1. The Latin translation was added with no other design than to render the original intelligible to those who were not skilled in the Greek language, and it was not added merely in consequence of the high authority of the church, by which it was used. In that case the transcriber would have adopted some established text, from which he would never have deviated; but the Latin text of the Codex Bezae is found in no Latin manuscript, either ancient or modern. This translation would have been wholly superfluous if the manuscript had been written for the use of a Greek, to whom a Latin translation was unnecessary. 2. The arrangement of the Gospels in the Codex Bezae was never admitted by the Greek church, or in any country subject to its authority, but was the common arrangement of the ancient Latin manuscripts. From these circumstances it seems reasonable to conclude, that the Codex Bezae was written in the west of Europe, in a country in which Latin was better understood than Greek, and which was subject to

\* Michaelis's Introduction to the New Testament.

the authority of the church of Rome. It was probably written either at Constantinople, or in some city of the Greek empire in Europe, for the use of some person or community belonging to the Latin church, between the time of Constantine and the final separation of the Greek and Latin churches. That the Codex Bezae was written before the eighth century is certain, as appears from the shape of the letters, the want of intervals between the words, and of accents, and marks of aspiration: for in the eighth century the Greek uncial characters degenerated from the square and round form, which is seen in the Codex Bezae, to an oblong shape; marks of aspiration and accent were added, and the elegance of writing considerably decreased. From comparing the letters of the Codex Bezae with the Greek inscriptions given by Montfaucon, it appears not only that it must be more ancient than the eighth century, but that it may be as ancient as the sixth, the fifth, or even the fourth, century. The probability however is, that, from the Euthalian sections being observed in the Codex Bezae, it was not written before the fifth century.\* This manuscript was sent by Beza to the University of Cambridge, and published by that learned body in 1793, in letters of the same form and magnitude as the original handwriting.

The Clermont manuscript is a Greek-Latin manuscript of the Epistles of St. Paul, the antiquity of which was estimated by Sabbatier at 1200 years. Beza, who had this manuscript in his possession, gave it the name of Claromontanus, from Clermont, in Bauvaisis, where it is said to have been preserved. From the hands of Beza it came into the Putean library, and was bequeathed by the proprietor, Jacques du Puy, with all his other manuscripts, to the royal library in Paris, where it is at present kept. Mill contended that the Clermont manuscript was the second part, or a continuation, of the Codex Bezae; but Wetstein has sufficiently confuted this opinion, and shewn that the former is by no means connected with the latter, as appears from the difference of their form, their orthography, and the nature of the vellum on which they are written.† It is supposed by Montfaucon, that the Clermont manuscript was written in the seventh century. Though in uncial let-

ters, yet it has accents and marks of aspiration, which, Montfaucon says, appear to have been added by another hand, at no great distance of time after the manuscript itself had been written. This manuscript was probably written in the west of Europe, not only because it has a Latin translation, but because the Epistle to the Hebrews is found at the end; and in the catalogue of the books of the New Testament, which is placed after the Epistle to Philemon, the Epistle to the Hebrews is not mentioned. This Epistle is also written even by a later hand, and was therefore wholly excluded from the canon by the original writer of the manuscript. Now, as the Epistle to the Hebrews was, during a considerable time, rejected by the church of Rome, but not by the Greek church, it follows that the Clermont manuscript must have been originally written in a country under the dominion of the former.\*

The original manuscripts of the New Testament, which were written either by the Apostles themselves, or by amanuenses under their immediate inspection, are all lost. Their preservation, during the space of seventeen centuries, could not be expected without the interposition of a miracle. "But what benefits," says Michaelis, "should we derive from the possession of these manuscripts, or what inconvenience do we suffer from their loss? No critic in classical literature enquires after the original of a profane author, or disputes the authenticity of Cicero's Offices, because we have not the copy which Cicero wrote with his own hand. An antiquarian, or collector of ancient records, will scarcely maintain that the probability of these books being genuine, is inferior to the probability that a record in his possession of the twelfth century, is an authentic document of that period; for though his record is only six hundred years old, and the works of Cicero are thrice as ancient, we are more exposed to imposition in the former instance, as the forgery of antiquities is often practised by those whose business and profit are to lead the curious into error. But, supposing that the original manuscripts of Cicero, Cæsar, Paul, and Peter, were now extant, it would be impossible to decide whether they were spurious, or whether they were actually written by the hands of these authors." In fact there is no reason to doubt that the Gospels, Acts, and Epistles, of the

\* Marsh on Michaelis.

† Michaelis.

\* Marsh.

Apostles,



Apostles, were written by those whose names they bear. Nor is there any cause to doubt of the authors of all the rest. This may be proved by the testimony of those who wrote soon after them, and who have frequently quoted their writings, by the testimony of the Christian churches in all parts of the earth, which at all times unanimously allowed those writings to be genuine and authentic, and by an inspection of the books themselves, which bear no marks of corruption or deceit. That the books of the New Testament were in general use among Christians, at a very early period, is a universal opinion. "The book, called the New Testament," observes the bishop of Landaff, "consists of twenty-seven different parts; concerning seven of these, viz. the Epistle to the Hebrews, that of James, the second of Peter, the second of John, the third of John, that of Jude, and the Revelation, there were at first some doubts; and the question whether they should be received into the canon, might be decided, as all questions concerning opinions must be, by vote. With respect to the other twenty parts, those who are most acquainted with ecclesiastical history will tell you, as Du Pin does after Eusebius, that they were owned as canonical, at all times, and by all Christians. Whether the council of Laodicea was held before or after that of Nice, is not a settled point; but it is a great mistake to suppose that the greatest part of the books of the New Testament were not in general use amongst Christians, long before the council of Laodicea was held." His lordship then quotes the following passage from Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History: "The opinions, or rather the conjectures of the learned, concerning the time when the books of the New Testament were collected into one volume, as also about the authors of that collection, are extremely different. This important question is attended with great and almost insuperable difficulties to us in these latter times. It is, however, sufficient for us to know, that, before the middle of the second century, the greatest part of the books of the New Testament were read in every Christian society throughout the world, and received as a divine rule of faith and manners. Hence it appears, that these sacred writings were carefully separated from several human compositions on the same subject, either by some of the Apostles themselves, who lived so long, or by their disciples and successors, who were spread

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abroad through all nations. We are well assured that the four gospels were collected during the life of St. John, and that the three first received the approbation of this divine Apostle. And why may we not suppose that the other books of the New Testament were gathered together at the same time? What renders this highly probable is, that the most urgent necessity required its being done. For, not long after Christ's ascension into heaven, several histories of his life and doctrines, full of pious frauds and fabulous wonders, were composed by persons, whose intentions, perhaps, were not bad, but whose writings discovered the greatest superstition and ignorance. Nor was this all, productions appeared, which were imposed on the world by fraudulent men as the writings of the holy Apostles. These apocryphal and spurious writings must have produced a sad confusion, and rendered both the history and the doctrine of Christ uncertain, had not the rulers of the church used all possible care and diligence in separating the books that were truly apostolical and divine, from all that spurious trash, and conveying them down to posterity in one volume."

It is therefore evident, that the authenticity of the books of the New Testament does not depend on the Codex Bezae, the Clermont manuscript, or any other single copy whatever. On the contrary, it is highly probable that all our manuscripts of the New Testament proceeded from the collection of those books made after the death of all, or the greatest part of the Apostles.

Ravenstonedale,

J. ROBINSON.

April 11, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**A**MIDST the numerous public societies instituted for the benefit of the people, I never heard of one for the protection of indigence and misfortune against the tricks, chicanery, and oppression of the law and of legal pettifoggers.

The mischiefs perpetrated by swindlers, and sharpers, against whom there exist two or three active associations in London, and one in almost every county, are to those inflicted by the vipers and sharks of the legal profession, in the proportion of not more than one to ten thousand! Those take baubles; but the latter are wholesale dealers, and carry off house, land, skin, carcase, and all!

3 G

Such

Such a society would be productive of infinite benefit, and would be supported by the good wishes and gratitude of the whole public. AMICUS.

Westminster, May 6, 1811.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

RESULTS of the WEATHER at NOTTINGHAM, in 1810, by DR. CLARKE.

<i>Thermometer,</i>	<i>Wind.</i>
HIGHEST observation, Sept. 2	82° E.
Lowest observation, Feb. 20	14° N.E.
Greatest variation in 24 hours,	
Feb. 19-20	16°
Annual mean	46°

<i>Barometer,</i>	<i>Wind.</i>
Highest observation, Dec. 31	30.50 N.E.
Lowest observation, Feb. 19	28.73 S.W.
Greatest variation in 24 hours,	
May 20	1.05

Annual mean	29.83
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<i>Weather.</i>	<i>Days.</i>
Fair	269
Wet	96

365

<i>Winds.</i>	<i>Times.</i>
N. and N. E.	143
E. and S. E.	79
S. and S. W.	157
W. and N.W.	88

467

<i>Rain.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
Greatest quantity in July	3.85
Smallest ditto in September	0.62
Total quantity for the year	23.15

The barometer is firmly fixed to a standard wall, on an elevation of 130 feet; and the thermometer is placed in a garden 140 feet from the level of the sea.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I THINK it right to mention a rare and beautiful phenomenon. About half past eight this fine evening, I was struck with the appearance of a luminous arch, extending from southwest to westward, about 50° in altitude at its vertex, and nearly semicircular. It had an uniformly dense white light of about half a degree; very much resembling that of the moon, but not so vivid.

It proceeded to pass north of the west, with a very even and apparently gentle motion; seeming to gain in altitude as it

moved toward the northern meridian. About five or six minutes after its first appearance to me, the eastern extremity of it passed under the polar star.

At the lowest height which can be assigned to it, its velocity must have been very great. And its gaining altitude as it passed northward, seems to indicate that it was far above our atmosphere.

I remember a similar white arch, May 27, 1781; but I do not recollect that it had such a remarkable, or indeed any, apparent motion.

Its light diminished as it receded northward, but was great enough even then to be seen with my night-glass.

April 22.

CAPEL LOFFT.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

CRITICAL REMARKS ON SHAKESPEARE.

HENRY V.—Act. I. Scene 2.

“Yet that is but a crush’d necessity—

While that the armed hand doth fight abroad,  
The advised head defends itself at home.”

THUS the old folio editions: the quarto reads “curs’d necessity:” Sir Thomas Hanmer, with more than critical license, “not o’course a necessity.” Dr. Johnson recommends “crude necessity;” and Dr. Warburton says positively, “we should read ‘scused necessity.” I imagine every reader would wish to be ‘scused the necessity of adopting any one of these various emendations. May we not venture, till something better is proposed, to read *coward necessity*, i. e. a necessity which fear only creates; a sense perfectly corresponding with the scope and spirit of the context, which deprecates the idea of being deterred from the invasion of France from the apprehended necessity of guarding against the petty incursions of the Scots at home.

—Peace to this meeting wherefore we are met, &c.

The 5th act of this play was apparently intended to open with this scene; but in vain do we look for the genius of Shakespeare in any part of it. The preceding dialogue between Pistol and Fluellen, is certainly genuine; but the remainder of this play, and nearly the whole of the next, seem unquestionably borrowed from that feeble series of historic dramas which the stage had been in possession of long before the time of Shakespeare, and many of which he was employed to reconstruct; not scrupling, however, to make great occasional use of the old materials.

HENRY VI.—Part I.

That the first part of Henry VI. was



not written by Shakespeare, is an opinion founded on the strongest presumptive evidence. It bears no resemblance to his genuine productions in its versification, style, or diction; and possesses no portion of his spirit. The 2d and 3d parts of this history originally published, A.D. 1600, under the title of "The Contention of York and Lancaster," were undoubtedly, as Dr. Johnson has remarked, designed to continue the series of transactions of which it pre-supposes the first part already known;—the former portion terminating with the courtship, and the latter commencing with the marriage of Margaret of Anjou with the king. The epilogue to Henry V. speaks of the history of Henry VI. "in infant bands" crowned King of France and England as having oft been *shewn* on the stage: but this by no means proves that Shakespeare was the author of the first part. If he wrote the second and third parts either wholly or in great measure, he would naturally take up the story where the former dramatist laid it down. That the second and third parts of this drama contain many scenes which could proceed only from the pen of this mighty poet, is undeniable: but they are blended with others of a totally different stamp and complexion; and completely assimilating with the first part, which exhibits no trace of the genius of Shakespeare, and of which it is probable that not a single line was written by him. The authority of the player editors, who have ascribed to him such performances as *Lochrine*, the *Life and Death of Lord Cromwell*, and *Titus Andronicus*, cannot be regarded as of the slightest estimation.

HENRY VI. Part II.—*Act I. Scene 3.*

Ask what thou wilt—that I had said and done!  
Have done—for more I hardly can endure.

In Gray's Descent of Odin the spirit of the prophetess delivers her predictions with the same constraint and reluctance; and expresses a similar resentment and indignation at the forcible and presumptuous violation of her deep and iron slumber. The "hallowed verge" is an idea which does not occur in the tragedy of *Macbeth*, though very poetical and congruous to vulgar opinion. And other sparks we may discern of the "Muse of fire" which was destined to produce that prodigy of dramatic art and genius.

War. Sweet York begin; and if thy claim  
be good,  
The Nevils are thy subjects to command.  
York. Then thus —. *Act II Scene 2.*

It is worthy of remark that the hereditary title of York to the crown is in this scene stated very clearly, and in a manner conformable to historical truth. But in the first part of Henry VI. the claim of the House of March, from whom the right of York was derived, is enveloped in strange and inextricable confusion; an additional proof that the former part was not the production of Shakespeare.

*Act III. Scene 1.*—The scenes which pass in the Abbey of Bury, displaying the machinations of the queen, the cardinal, Suffolk, and York, against the Duke of Gloucester, are not of the genuine cast and colour of Shakespeare, whose magic pen nevertheless again appears in the description given by Warwick, of the murder of the duke; and still more conspicuously in the celebrated death bed scene of Cardinal Beaufort; the beauties of which, as Dr. Johnson emphatically observes, "rise out of nature and of truth. The superficial reader cannot miss them, the profound can image nothing beyond them." The greater part of the two last acts seems of very dubious authority.

HENRY VI. Part 3.

*Act I. Scene 3.* The interesting incidents of this scene, seem to have awakened the genius of Shakespeare, which had long lain dormant, or if at all apparent, glimmering with faint and feeble lustre. The fury of Clifford, the malice of the queen, and the anguish of York, are painted in glowing colours, and in the style of a master.

HENRY VI. Part 3.—*Act II. Scene 5.*  
This battle fares like to the morning's war,  
When dying clouds contend with growing  
light, &c.

This speech of the king may rank among the most beautiful effusions of Shakespeare's Muse in her mournful moods; and presents amidst the tumult and horror of the battle, as our English Longinus has observed, "a delightful glimpse of rural innocence and pastoral tranquillity." I am strongly disposed to think that the short speech in the quarto, of which this is so noble an enlargement, was written not by Shakespeare, but by his theatrical precursor. It is too flat, too feeble, and too prosaic, to come from the pen of the great poet, whose alchemy, and whose alone, could produce gold of the purest lustre from the vilest dross.

—For Warwick is a subtle orator,  
And Louis a prince soon won with moving  
words. *Act III. Scene 1.*

Whether from ignorance or inadvertency,

tency, Shakespeare has very erroneously characterised Louis XI. of France, as "a prince soon won with moving words." Some traces of his true character, however, appear in the following scenes, where he is represented as acting both a treacherous and an interested part.

Upon the whole it appears to me that the third division of this historic drama, exhibits more numerous and more striking manifestations of the genius of Shakespeare, than the second part. Dr. Warburton has, with his characteristic dogmatism, pronounced all the parts of Henry VI. to be certainly not Shakespeare's. Dr. Johnson, on the other hand, strongly contends that they are his genuine productions. Both these opinions are given without modification or qualification: but the truth seems to be, that Shakespeare has adopted the well-known performances of former playwrights, as the ground-work of his own productions, introducing much new matter and many entire scenes.

In the very curious pamphlet, entitled *Greene's Groats-worth of Witte*, quoted by Mr. Tyrwhitt, it is said "There is an upstart crow, beautified with our feathers, that, with 'his tyger's head wrapt in a player's hide,' supposes he is as well able to bombast out a blank verse as the best of you: and, being an absolute *Johannes Fac-totum*, is in his own conceit the only *Shake-scene* in a country."

That the appellation *Shake-scene* alludes to Shakespeare, no one will doubt; and it is evident that "his tyger's head wrapt in a player's hide," is a parody upon the following line of York's speech to Margaret.

"O tyger's heart wrapt in a woman's hide!"  
*Henry VI. Part III. Act I. Scene 4.*

And this passage, upon the whole, seems plainly to imply that Shakespeare had made very free with the productions of preceding writers, provoking, as it seems, the lash of criticism by this unusual license.

RICHARD III.—*Act. I. Scene 1.*

Now is the winter of our discontent  
Made glorious summer by this sun of York;  
And all the clouds that lower'd upon our  
house,

In the deep bosom of the ocean buried.  
Now are our brows bound with victorious  
wreaths,

Our bruised arms hung up for monuments,  
Our stern alarms chang'd to merry meetings,  
Our dreadful marches to delightful mea-  
sures;

Grim-visaged War hath smooth'd his wrinkled  
front;

And now, instead of mounting barbed steeds,  
To fright the souls of fearful adversaries,  
He capers nimbly in a lady's chamber,  
To the lascivious pleasing of a lute.

It has been asked, Who capers? War or York? I answer, War: but with an evident allusion to the dissolute manners of the king, who had exchanged the gallantry of the camp for that of the court; to which Gloucester proceeds to contrast his own ungenial habits and personal defects.

But I, that am not shaped for sportive tricks,  
Nor made to court an amorous looking-glass,  
&c. *Ibid, Scene 4.*

Q. Marg. Live each of you the subject to  
his hate,

And he to you, and all of you to God's.

*Ibid, Scene 3.*

"It is evident," says Mr. Walpole, "from the conduct of Shakespeare, that the House of Tudor retained all their Lancastrian prejudices, even in the reign of Elizabeth. In this play of Richard III. he seems to deduce the woes of the House of York from the curses which Queen Margaret had vented against them; and he could not give that weight to her curses without supposing a right in her to utter them." This remark, however specious, is certainly destitute of foundation. If Queen Elizabeth retained all the Lancastrian prejudices, Shakespeare made his court to her very ill, by representing Henry IV. on his death bed, as struck with remorse, on a review of his past conduct. "How I came by the crown, O God forgive!" It is observable, that the Bishop of Carlisle, a prelate of inflexible honour and integrity, expresses in the strongest terms his detestation of the dethronement of Richard II.; and his predictions respecting the fatal consequences of what he styles "that heinous black and obscene deed," are as literally fulfilled as the prophetic imprecations of Queen Margaret. "The blood of England shall manure the ground,

And future ages groan for this foul act;  
Peace shall go sleep with Turks and Infidels,  
And in this seat of peace, tumultuous wars  
Shall kin with kin and kind with kind con-  
found."

Nay, Shakespeare makes King Henry VI. the feeble and the pious, expressly acknowledge, in a personal conference with the Duke of York, the illegality of his own title. These circumstances, however, afford no proof of Shakespeare's attachment to the House of York. They are



are counter-balanced by other passages as favourable to the House of Lancaster. Nor is it possible to determine whether he inclined most to the Red or to the White Rose. The truth is, that private individuals had long ceased to take any personal interest in the quarrel. Near a century had elapsed since the contending titles were united in Henry VIII.; and Shakespeare manifestly aimed at nothing more than to make the different characters of his historic dramas speak and act in a manner conformable to historic and dramatic probability.

—The envious flood

Kept in my soul, and would not let it forth  
To find the empty Vast, and wandering air.

*Ibid, Scene 4.*

Vast is here a substantive. So, in the *Winter's Tale*, "Shook hands as over a vast." And, in *Hamlet*, "In the dead vast and middle of the night." And in *Milton* we read "Michael bid sound th' archangel trumpet,—Through the vast of Heaven it sounded, &c." Vasty is the adjective commonly used by Shakespeare as "the vasty deep; vasty Tartar; Arabia's vasty wilds; War's vasty jaws;" &c.

*Richmond.* God and your arms be praised,  
victorious friends,  
The day is ours, &c.

Although this performance exhibits all the characteristic faults of the great author, they are redeemed by a wonderful display of his highest excellencies. And I can discern in this drama no mixture of spurious and insipid trash, no alloy of adventitious dullness. Notwithstanding the great ability with which the courtship scene between Richard and the Lady Anne is written, the mind revolts at its incredibility; yet, who can wish it obliterated? That in the fourth act between Richard and the queen dowager is of great though not equal merit in point of composition; and, likewise, (were the repetition pardonable) much too far removed from the limits of probability. Both scenes bear the aspect of a too severe satire on the sex—"relenting, shallow, changing, woman!" The character of Richard is exceeded by no effort of dramatic skill in the whole compass of the poet's rich and boundless invention. The vein of humour which pervades almost every scene in which he appears, is a sensible and almost necessary relief to the deep and tragic villainy of his atrocious acts. It may be transiently remarked that, although the greater part

of the crimes charged upon Richard rest upon imperfect and presumptive evidence, he who could condemn Rivers, Vaughan, and Grey, and above all Hastings, the great and zealous friend of the House of York, to death, without any pretence of justice or form of trial, must be capable of any wickedness. After all the ingenuity that has been exercised upon the subject, I see no reason to doubt that the infant princes were murdered in the Tower by his command, or contrivance. To believe that one was slain, and the other allowed to escape, is to abandon an easy and probable hypothesis, and to embrace in its stead an arbitrary and extravagant supposition. Dr. Johnson observes, that the allusions to the plays of Henry VI. which occur in *Richard III.* are no weak proofs of those disputed pieces. This is true, but it is material to remark that there are no allusions whatever to be found in this play to the first part of those doubtful and disputed dramas.

HENRY VIII.—Act III. Scene 2.

In the interesting dialogue between Wolsey and Cromwell, the chagrin and anguish of the Cardinal are strongly depicted, notwithstanding the efforts of the fallen statesman to conceal, not from Cromwell only, but from himself, the real state of his mind. He labours to persuade himself that he feels his heart new opened; and that the pomp and glory of the world are become hateful to him; and he affects the most perfect calmness, resignation, and fortitude. He even ventures, in reply to the affectionate enquiries of his faithful servant, to affirm that he was never so truly happy:—

I know myself now, and I feel within me  
A peace above all earthly dignities,  
A still and quiet conscience.

But, when the intelligence of the king's marriage with Anne Boleyn is communicated to him, he breaks out into exclamations which plainly discover how bitterly the recollection of his former prosperity affected him.

O Cromwell!—All my glories  
In that one woman I have lost for ever:  
No sun shall ever usher forth mine honours,  
Or gild again the noble troops that waited  
Upon my smiles, &c.

At the conclusion of this conversation Cromwell thinks it expedient to exhort him to have patience. The cardinal replies, "So I have,—Farewell the hopes of court, my hopes in Heaven do dwell:" thus making his hopes of Heaven the mere

mere reluctant substitute of his hopes at court. But such are the paintings of this great artist and imitator of nature, to whom it was given to develop the weaknesses of humanity in their most secret recesses; and at the same time to compel us to pity and sympathise with these frailties, instead of indulging a proud and unfeeling misanthropy.

Love thyself last; cherish those hearts that hate thee;

Corruption wins not more than honesty.

*Ibid. Ib.*

"Though this be good divinity," says Dr. Warburton, "and an admirable precept for our conduct in private life, it was never calculated or designed for the magistrate, or public minister. Nor could this be the direction of a man experienced in affairs to his pupil. It would make a good Christian, but a very ill statesman. The poet wrote 'cherish those hearts that *wait* thee, i. e. thy dependents.' For a churchman and a bishop to insinuate that the duties of the statesman and the Christian are incompatible, is somewhat extraordinary. Shakespeare, it seems, thought differently; at least Wolsey, when he found 'his heart new opened,' inculcates sentiments far more just and generous. For his advice to Cromwell is 'Love thyself last,' i. e. make your personal aggrandisement your last object. 'Cherish those hearts that hate thee,' i. e. instead of returning evil for evil, embrace every favourable opportunity of obliging and benefiting even your adversaries; 'For corruption wins not more than honesty,' i. e. a conduct so generous and honourable will contribute no less to extend your influence than corrupt and sinister practices." This is true political wisdom; but the Right Reverend commentator seems to have preferred the Machiavelian policy of a Mazarine to the virtues of a D'Amboise or a Sully.

*Act V. Scene ult.*—Dr. Johnson observes "That the play of Henry VIII. still keeps possession of the stage by the splendour of its pageantry. Yet pomp is not the only merit of this play. The meek sorrows and virtuous distress of Catherine have furnished some scenes which may justly be numbered amongst the greatest efforts of tragedy: but the genius of Shakespeare comes in and goes out with Catherine. Every other part may be easily conceived and easily written." How frigid and inadequate is this tribute of applause! In no instance

perhaps has this great critic pronounced so erroneous a judgment. That the genius of Shakespeare, in this admirable drama, comes in and goes out with Catherine is indeed a strange assertion. And not less extraordinary is the succeeding dogma, that "every other part may be easily conceived and easily written." Does the fate of "the noble ruined Buckingham" excite no sympathy? Do the dignified distresses of the fallen cardinal create less powerful emotions, or a fainter interest in the breast, than the virtuous sorrows of the queen? Are there no nice touches and discriminations of character in the portraits of the king? of Cranmer? Cromwell? Gardiner? Surry? &c. Even the subordinate personages in this play are sketched with a pencil so bold and masterly, that they may well be compared to the unfinished drawings of Rembrandt. If the pomp of scenery affords attraction sufficient to ensure lasting success on the stage, why does the first part of Henry VI. "that drum and trumpet thing," lie unmolested on the shelf? Throughout the entire play of Henry VIII. I perceive no traces of a different and inferior pen.

CORIOLANUS.—*Act II. Scene 1.*

Our veiled dames

Commit the war of white and damask in  
Their nicely gawded cheeks to th' wanton  
spoil

Of Phœbus' burning kisses.

"We should read," says Dr. Warburton, the *ware* of white and damask, i. e. the commodity, the merchandize." "Turn what they will to verse, their toil is  
vain;

Critics like me shall make it prose again."

If any authority were necessary to support the original reading, we might refer to a parallel passage:

Such war of white and red within her cheeks!

*Taming of the Shrew, Act IV.*

He rewards

His deeds with doing them, and is content  
To spend his time to and it.

*Ibid. Scene 2.*

Coriolanus is content to spend his time to end it, i. e. he is willing to employ his whole life in seeking occasions to sacrifice it for his country. We might read, if alteration were requisite or allowable, "So spending time, to spend it."

We have power in ourselves to do it, but it is a power which we have no power to do.

*Act II. Scene 3.*

Dr. Warburton thinks and with great probability,



bability, that this was intended as a ridicule on the Augustine manner of defining free will in the schools. But Mr. Steevens tells us "that Shakespeare could not mean to ridicule a circumstance of which it was hardly possible for him to have the least knowledge. "He spent his time," this commentator informs us, "better than in reading scholastic trash." As Shakespeare's library however consisted of little else than trash, surely scholastic trash, which was the most fashionable kind of trash, would not be excluded. He has, in fact, numerous allusions to those learned disputes of which Mr. Steevens imagines it scarcely possible for him to have the least knowledge. And the trash of the schools may without any undue partiality be deemed at least as edifying as the trash of Marlowe, Heywood, Decker, and Middleton.

For I have ever verified my friends,

Of whom he's chief, with all the size that verity

Would without lapsing suffer.

*Act V. Scene 2.*

Dr. Warburton, who changes "verified" to "narrified" without necessity or propriety, has taken occasion from this passage to observe "that Menenius, the present Speaker, and Polonius, in Hamlet, have much of the same natural character; the difference consisting in this accidental circumstance, that the first was a senator in a free state, and the latter a courtier and minister to a king." But the resemblance is wholly imaginary; Menenius is a man of sense, of sagacity, and wit, approaching indeed at times to buffoonery. Polonius is a compound of weakness, conceit, and formality, verging on dotage; swelling with ideas of his own importance; "full of wise saws and modern instances." The power of exciting mirth is perhaps equal in both; but we are diverted with the wit of the one and the folly of the other. Both are characters of humour; but Polonius diverts us by a display of the incongruities of his own character; and Menenius by exposing in a lively and striking manner the follies and incongruities of others.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following passages in the debate on the second reading of Sir Samuel Romilly's Bill on Stealing in Dwelling-houses, March 25, appearing to me to be particularly striking, I shall beg the favour of you to insert them in your Publication as soon as may be conve-

nient. I have taken them from the Morning Chronicle of March 30.

"Mr. Edward Morris said that he could not help relating to the house, the case of an unfortunate woman, tried for stealing above the value of five shillings. He was present at the trial. From many circumstances it was obvious that it was a first offence, and every person in court wished her acquittal. The jury watched the testimony very narrowly, to see if any thing could be laid hold of in her favour. Lord Kenyon told the jury that they were not to take any of the alleviating circumstances into consideration in this verdict, whatever palliation there might be, and the woman was found guilty. Lord Kenyon proceeded to pass the sentence of the law. When the woman heard the sentence of death, she fell lifeless to the ground. Lord Kenyon, who was endowed with great sensibility, instantly called out, "My good woman, I do not mean to hang you. Will nobody tell the poor woman that she is not to be hanged?" This case made a great impression on himself, as well as every one present. He had frequently heard the same noble lord pass sentence not on the prisoner before him, but on the law."

"Mr. Percival agreed that it would be an important improvement on the law, if judges were not compelled to pass sentence of death on those who, at the time of passing sentence they should be of opinion, did not deserve a capital punishment." "He could not agree, however, to the suggestion of his honourable friend (Mr. Frankland,) that an option might be given to prosecutors to lay their indictments capitally, or not, as they chose. If this were the case, no offence would be laid as of a capital nature, unless from some improper feeling on the part of the prosecutor."

Does not the last sentence strongly shew that the opinion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer is that the people at large, are, generally speaking, much against the punishment of death for offences? Else why, does he suppose that no offence would be laid as of a capital nature, unless from some improper feeling? That, by far the greater number, are against this punishment I am well convinced, and most sincerely wish success to the present endeavours of Sir Samuel Romilly and his supporters.

A CONSTANT READER.

To

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
**M**R. Cobbet has, with great feeling and propriety, called the attention of the public to the infamous conduct of some London Newspapers, particularly of Walter's Times, in giving *ex parte* statements of accusations and trials. The corrupt and oppressive traffic of the papers in this way has long been notorious, and it is suspected that thousands per annum are made by some of the London papers in thus *buying and selling justice*, and in administering to the mutual malignity of parties in legal suits!

How many men compromise their rights and buy their peace by enormous sacrifices, to avoid the misrepresentations and perversions of these base and unprincipled newspapers!

So great an evil ought forthwith to be corrected by a special enactment of the legislature, and *the crime* placed among the highest class of social offences.

X. Y. Z.

*Lewes, May 3, 1811.*

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

ON the MEANS of BETTERING the CONDITION of the POOR.

**O**THER means of bettering the condition of the poor are these:

A reform in the political law: by extending and equalizing the exercise of the right of suffrage; enabling the poll for the election of a representative in Parliament to be begun and finished in the same day, and reducing the duration of Parliaments to short and fixed limits.

A sense of personal and of collective dignity would be thus maintained; and corruption would be nearly annihilated; and with it the immoralities so degrading and so destructive to the poor.

2. A reform in the laws respecting debtor and creditor; and this seems to be making some progress; favourably to personal liberty, industry, probity, the security of property, credit, and general welfare.

3. A reform in the law of impounding and of replevin, which are of very frequent occurrence (at least the impounding); and are attended with much intricacy, disadvantage, and oppression, to the poor.

4. A power of allowing costs in case of *mi-demeanor*. At present for many most vexatious, and sometimes habitual injuries,

from their richer neighbours, the poor are shut out of all remedy for want of this power. It is astonishing that a bill for this purpose could be lost.

5. A reform in the law of capital punishment: the inequality, and, in many instances the excessive rigour, of which presses on the poor; and, by rendering prosecution and conviction, even when proved, very uncertain, injures them in another, and perhaps an equal degree. For the progress of this remedy the public is unspeakably indebted to the benevolence, devotion, and perseverance, of Sir Samuel Romilly.

6. A method of bringing the smaller offences to a speedier trial, by empowering the justices to empanel a jury of the hundred by precept to the sheriff for that purpose, and to hold an hundred-court once a month, in their several districts, for that purpose: but so that all prisoners upon bail, and all committed not more than a month before the quarter-sessions or assizes, shall be triable at the quarter-sessions or assizes, and not otherwise; the intent being only to shorten previous imprisonment; and as far as may consist with this, the more general jurisdiction being preferable to the more confined.

7. A clear and simple promulgation of the laws which concern the poor, that is, the body of the community; so that all who can read may have the means of seeing and understanding the laws to which they are subject, and those who cannot, but who attend some place of divine service, may know this also, by abstracts being read monthly.

8. A more liberal extension of the law which assigns counsel in *forma pauperis*, to those who may have to sue or be sued, but are unequal to the expenses.

9. Some regulation with regard to the hours of labour, the construction of work-rooms, the heating of them, &c. in those trades and manufactures which are most prejudicial to health.

10. The taking off much from the duty on malt and increasing it proportionably on spirituous liquors. This would at the same time lessen the enormous frauds on that branch of the revenue.

These are the principal means by which the condition of the poor might be, in all respects greatly ameliorated. And perhaps none of them, certainly not many, are difficult to be put in practice, or at all hazardous.

CAPEL LOFT.



To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

It appears to me that our present scarcity of gold is in a considerable degree attributable to its bearing in this country, when coined, a nominal value considerably less than its real value; a piece of gold of the size and weight of a guinea, being worth at least twenty-four shillings, while the guinea itself passes for only twenty-one shillings. This furnishes an inducement to Jews, smugglers, and others, who usually engage in contraband traffic, to export the coin of the kingdom, while on the other hand there exists no encouragement to import the metals of which it is made; for the exporter of a guinea receives for it abroad at least twenty-four shillings, though he has taken it here for only twenty-one shillings; but the importer would have to give twenty-four shillings for a piece of gold of the same size, for which the government here could only afford to give him twenty-one shillings, since the piece of money they would make of it would pass for no more than that sum: and that twenty-four shillings is the real value of such a piece of gold, is evident; because that is the price given for guineas, when collected for the purpose of exportation, and because they must fetch even a higher price abroad, in order to yield a profit proportionate to the trouble, expence, and risk, of collecting and exporting them.

It is obvious, therefore, that as purchasers of gold, we offer a less price for it than other nations; that their markets are the best for the sale of it; and that, while they continue so, all the gold will be carried to foreign markets in preference to ours.

The same observations are applicable to our silver coin, the scarcity of which has arisen from the same causes as the scarcity of gold, with the additional cause arising from the necessity our merchants are under, of paying for teas, and other Chinese commodities, in that metal only.

Hence it is evident that our coin is disproportionately large, and that, while it continues so, the advantage of purchasing gold and silver here at a certain rate, and of selling them abroad at a much higher price, must have the effect of encouraging the exportation of them, and consequently of encreasing their present scarcity, while the evident loss on the importation of them to so bad a market, will stand as an insurmountable obstacle to the replenishment of our mint by the

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only means by which it can be replenished, namely importation.

These reflections lead directly to the means by which the further decrease in quantity of our gold and silver coin may be prevented, and their return to this country facilitated. Instead of offering only at the rate of twenty-one shillings per guinea for gold, and twelve pence per shilling for silver, let our government offer the same price for them as they fetch in foreign markets, or even a little more, and issue a coinage of a corresponding weight and size. This will at once destroy the inducement to export our coin, and encourage the importation of the precious metals into this country.

That other causes have tended to create the present scarcity of gold and silver, I am fully aware; causes whose effects have been infinitely more extensive, and infinitely more ruinous. I know that the enormous subsidies with which we have, at various times during the last twenty years of war, paid foreign princes for fighting their own battles, and the immense sums we must have remitted abroad for the payment of our armies, whilst engaged on foreign service, must have drained us of millions and millions of specie: but these are causes the effects of which I fear are irremediable.

I know that twenty-four shillings is the price given for guineas for the purpose of exportation, for I was accosted about a month ago, at Dartford, by a Jew, who was returning from a journey made expressly to collect them, who asked me whether I had any guineas, and said, if I had, he would buy them of me at that rate. He told me he had purchased 165 within the last three days, and that he had given a one pound note and four shillings a piece for them. I asked him how he could afford to give so high a price, and he answered in a whisper, "They are for exportation, and you may be sure I makes it worth my while." At the time, I thought it was only a Jewish expedient to pass a forged note, of to exchange four bad shillings for one good one; but I have since learned that the price he offered for guineas was what they were really worth.

II.

April 13th, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A NEW edition of Mr. Wales' Treatise on the Method of finding the Longitude by Timekeepers, having recently made its appearance, professing to

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be

be printed from a copy corrected by the author, and carefully revised by — L. Gwynne, A.M. master of the Royal Mathematical School, Christ Church, London, &c. &c. and, observing that a very material error still remains uncorrected; I beg, through the medium of your very useful publication, to point it out, for the benefit of such persons as may use the tables in the above work.

The error I allude to is in the application of the second part of the equation to equal altitudes, (in Table II.) as explained by an example in page 81, which the author prefaces thus, "Another example will make every thing relative to these tables perfectly plain to the meanest capacity."

In this example the latitude is  $33^{\circ}56'$  south, and the first part of the equation  $10''64$  which is subtractive, because, the latitude being south, the sign is changed from  $+$  to  $-$ . But we are told that the second part of the equation  $1''25$ , is subtractive likewise, naturally leading one, not of the meanest capacity, to suppose that the signs in Table II. are to be changed when the latitude is south, which is contrary to the construction of the table, and will certainly produce an erroneous conclusion in the calculation; for in the present instance the whole equation is said to be  $-11''89$ , instead of which it ought to be  $-9''39$ , being the difference instead of the sum of the two parts of the equation, and subtractive because the greater part is so. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.  
SIR,

I HAVE read in your last Number a communication entitled "Objections to Doctrines adopted by Mr. Bailly and other Writers, on the Probabilities of Life," by Nathaniel Hawes, on which I beg leave to send you a few comments.

Mr. Hawes first briefly mentions the manner in which the probability of life has been expressed by Halley, De Moivre, Simpson, Dodson, Price, Morgan, and Bailly; and then states, that the purport of his letter is "to represent the fallacy of such a doctrine." This certainly is a very modest beginning, and I assure you that, when I had proceeded only thus far, I formed no very elevated opinion of the ability of your correspondent; for, though I by no means think it proper that we should place an implicit confidence in names, particularly when we may, by the exercise of our

own reason, ascertain the truth or falsehood of whatever has been delivered concerning the subject of our enquiry; yet when men, pre-eminently distinguished for their abilities, and for their arduous enquiries after truth, have successively maintained a doctrine by the force of reason and argument alone; I think it must be confessed, that suddenly to renounce such doctrine, and to pronounce it fallacious, argues a degree of self confidence which is more generally found to accompany vanity and ignorance, than truth and knowledge.

Mr. Hawes next gives a very obscure and inelegant definition of what he "takes to be" a fraction; he then proceeds thus: "By consulting Nature in preference to my own imagination, or to any received doctrine, I find the probability that a person, whose age is twenty, shall attain to the age of fifty, or live thirty years, is, according to the observations of M. De Parcieux, as given in Mr. Bailly's third table, equal to  $\frac{25.6689}{30.0000}$  years." But why, Mr. Editor,

did not your correspondent acquaint his readers with the method by which he found the probability that a person, aged twenty, should attain to fifty, was  $\frac{25.6689}{30.0000}$ . Not one word however has he

said of the *modus operandi*. No, but he says that he has consulted Nature: true, I know he says that he has consulted Nature; but may not his reader be at liberty to doubt the truth of this assertion? For does it not seem strange that Nature should have thrown her whole blaze of light upon Mr. Hawes, and have afforded only a few occasional rays to Newton, Halley, and De Moivre; rays too, which it should now seem, only served to bewilder and deceive them? Is it not extraordinary that Nature should have been so munificent of her favours in, most probably, her first interview with your correspondent, and that she should have been so coy in her manners, so reserved in her appearance, and so niggardly of her gifts, to those great men, who spent their whole lives in her society? Surely, therefore, Mr. Editor, your readers may be at liberty to doubt this consultation with Nature, and to rank it in the class of those experiences, as they are called, which are not unfrequent among the members of a certain religious persuasion, but which are sometimes,



times, it is said, of such a nature, as to render it doubtful whether they are spiritual, or otherwise.

That I may not however be thought too hasty in my ridicule of Mr. Hawes' consultation with Nature, I will examine his results. He says, that he finds, (from this consultation) that the "probability that a man, aged 46, shall attain to the age of 56, or live 10 years, is equal to  $\frac{8.9219}{10.0000}$  years, and the probability that

a woman, aged 40, shall attain to the age of 50, or live 10 years, is equal to  $\frac{9.2425}{10.0000}$ .

But the probability that both those persons shall live 10 years, is equal to  $\frac{9.0959}{10.0000}$ ." Will the reader think

any ridicule too severe after noticing this result? For the fraction  $\frac{9.0959}{10.0000}$  which

Mr. Hawes finds by consulting Nature, to express the probability of both persons surviving for the specified time, is greater

than the fraction  $\frac{8.9219}{10.0000}$  which he

finds, from the same consultation, to express the probability that one only of those persons would be living at the end of the said time; that is to say, that it is more likely that two persons should be both found alive at the end of any given time, than that one of them only should survive to the end of the said time! Mr. Hawes further says, that he finds (whether from the same consultation of Nature, or from any after interview with the goddess, he has omitted to state) that it is more probable that three persons, whose ages are 20, 30, and 40, should all be found alive at the end of fifteen years, than that the person whose age is 40, should alone be found alive at the end of that time; for he finds the fraction  $\frac{13.0505}{15.0000}$

to express the probability that all of them will continue so long, but only the fraction  $\frac{12.5836}{15.0000}$  to express the

probability that the person, aged 40, will continue to the same period. And thus, Mr. Editor, from that glorious influx of light which has fallen upon us, through the liberality of your correspondent, we are now to believe, that, if there be a hundred persons of the same age, it will be more probable that they should all be found alive at the end of any specified time, than that some one of them only should be found alive at the

end of the said time. One almost wonders how such an instance of absurdity could have escaped even Mr. Hawes himself, accompanied as it is with sneers of contempt upon the most accurate of all sciences, the mathematics, and upon the ever-to-be-revered names of Halley, De Moivre, Simpson, Dodson, and Price.

But lest our minds should not be sufficiently illuminated by the light which Mr. Hawes has shed upon us in the communication of the results of his consultation with Nature, which have been above stated, or rather, perhaps, that his readers might entertain a due sense of the high estimation in which Nature held this, her darling son, from the length of her conference with him; this gentleman has added, as a conclusive argument for the ignorance of Halley, De Moivre, Price, &c. &c. that he finds (from his consultation with Nature, mind ye) that the probabilities of a person aged 15, continuing in being 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 65, 70, and 80, years, will be respectively \*9.5837, 18.2394, 25.9894, 32.8101, 38.2624, 41.8909, 42.8573, 43.3278, and 43.5094; thus making the probability that a person should be found alive at the end of 80 years, nearly five times as great as the probability that the same person will be found alive at the end of only 10 years. Bravissimo, Mr. Hawes! Bravissimo Dame Nature, Mr. Hawes' confidential adviser!

Your correspondent concludes his communication with the like expressive modesty with which he commenced it; for he says, that he trusts he has succeeded "in representing the fallacy of a doctrine so confidentially authorised, so mathematically tolerated, and so implicitly acquiesced in, during the last hundred years;" and, by way of climax, closes with, "It is only left me now to enquire, on which side of the question, conviction preponderates?"—Yes, Mr. Hawes, you need not for one moment doubt but your readers are fully convinced, that the "suggestions" of Dr. Halley were foolish; that the "adoption" of those suggestions by Mr. De Moivre affords a proof of ignorance, the "adherence" to them by Mr. Simpson, an astonishing instance of obstinacy; the "confidence" placed in them by Mr. Dodson, a display of rashness; the "espousal" of them by Dr. Price, an

\* The reader will observe, that there are no denominators to these numbers.\*

\* The editor presumes, however, that denominators are to be understood.

indication of imbecility; the "embrace" of them by Mr. Morgan, an example of the effect of dotage; the "assent" to them by Mr. Baily, a manifestation of good-natured credulity; and, finally, the "conviction of the fallacy of their doctrine, by Mr. Hawes himself, a splendid and memorable instance of the efficacious power of nature when properly consulted.

I cannot conclude, Mr. Editor, without observing that, in the "objections" of Mr. Hawes, the name of Mr. Baily holds a conspicuous place. Why this gentleman's name should have been so frequently mentioned, I cannot conceive, unless with a view to depreciate the value of his works; permit me therefore, Sir, to state, that I have read and studied the greater part of Mr. Baily's work, on the "Doctrine of Life Annuities and Assurances," and that I have no hesitation in declaring it to be by far the most excellent performance which we have on this subject. In the theoretical part of this work, by his great skill in analysis, and by a more happy notation, the author has demonstrated the principles of the doctrine of annuities, in a manner which delights, no less by its elegance, than by its scientific accuracy; and in the practical part, the very extensive and appropriate list of examples, and the valuable collection of tables, while they display the unwearied exertion of the author for the perfection of his work, render his book of the highest utility, not only to all the Assurance Companies in the kingdom, but also to every individual who has any interest in annuities of every kind, or in the renewal of leases.

Norwich,

R. SAINT.

April 17, 1811.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**I**N your last Number I observe a letter signed by Nathaniel Hawes in which he asserts the incorrectness of the present mode of determining the probabilities of life. Your correspondent, instead of demonstrating that the eminent authors whom he names, have pursued a wrong principle, offers a mode of his own invention, and appears to conclude that, because the results produced by the two methods disagree, his own must be correct, and that the other must necessarily be founded in error.

I should hardly think it necessary to attempt to show the futility of Mr.

Hawes's system, which, to any person conversant with the science, must, at one view, appear unfounded, if I did not think it essential that there should not be two opinions on so important a subject; as you must be aware of the great extent of business that is daily transacted in this metropolis upon the principles that it is Mr. Hawes's object to overturn.

Mr. Hawes has very sedulously kept us in the dark, as to the foundation upon which his superstructure is raised; and the only effectual mode of showing its folly will be, by contrasting it with the simplicity and clearness of the doctrine laid down by Dr. Halley, and the other authors named. He asserts, (to use his own words,) that the subject of the present investigation is that of *time*, that is, its component and fractional parts: now it appears to me evident, that not "*time*," which is made up of divisions fixed, and not subject to mutation, but the probability of a given event happening, or not happening, in any one, or more, of those divisions of which time is composed, is the point in question; and that given event being death, we can only determine the probability of its happening, or not, by a reference to those tables, that show the progression in which given numbers have died off, from birth, to the latest probable period of human existence.

The fraction that gives the probability of a person being in existence at the end of any term, as expressed by every author who has treated on the subject, is this, the denominator shews the number taken from a table of mortality, living at the age of the person and the numerator, the number living at an age older than the given age by the term stated: the reason of this may be given in few words; in any table of mortality the number, therein stated to be alive at a given age, shows the number of chances for a person of that age, both living and dying, in any term; the number alive at an age older, by that term, than the given age, shews the number of chances for living to the end of the term; and the difference between those two numbers, shows the number of persons that die in the term, or the chances for not living so long. This will be made perfectly familiar by an example; let it be required to find the probability that a person, aged 20, shall live 30 years, (as in the first example quoted by Mr. Hawes) and also the probability that he shall not



not live 30 years;—the number living at the age of 20, in Mr. Baily's third table is 814, and at the age of fifty 581—the fraction  $\frac{581}{814}$ , therefore, expresses the probability that the person in question will be alive at the end of that term, and the fraction  $\frac{223}{814}$  shews the probability of dying in that time: both those fractions added together or  $\frac{581}{814} \times \frac{223}{814}$  will be equal to unity, as it is certain that the party will be either alive or dead at the end of the term.

I should have been at a loss to discover in what way Mr. Hawes obtains his numerators, if I had not observed that in those examples, where he makes the term for which the probability is to be found, equal to the difference between the age given and the oldest age in the table of mortality, from which the calculation is to be made, the numerator is the same number that is given in the table of expectations deduced from the same table of mortality; as, for example, he makes the probability that a person, aged fifteen, shall live eighty years,  $\frac{43.50004}{80.00000}$  the numerator of which fraction is the number given in Mr. Baily's third Table, as the expectation of a life of fifteen; and from hence I conclude, that the mode which he so confidently offers as a substitution for the present, is nothing more, than in the case of single lives, the making the number of years, for which the probability is to be calculated, the denominator, and the expectation of life for that term the numerator. By the expectation of life, I mean the share of life, which, according to any table of observation, belongs to any individual of a given age, or in other words the average number of years which they will, one with another, enjoy.

Mr. Hawes has forgotten, that by attempting to overturn the present mode of estimating the probabilities of life, he tries to overturn the way by which his own numerators are calculated, which are nothing more than the sums of the fractions expressing the chances of living one, two, three, &c. years, to the end of the term named. In the case of joint lives, I need not undertake any investigation, but shall content myself with observing that he has been guilty of a palpable error, which at once shews his whole system to be founded in absurdity, and maintained by ignorance. I mean, his making the probability that two lives shall continue together in existence to the end of a term, greater than the probability that

one of them shall live to the end of the same term. In his first example of his own method, he makes the chance of a person, aged twenty, being alive at the end of thirty years  $\frac{25.6688}{30.0000}$  years; that a person, aged forty, shall be alive at the end of thirty years,  $\frac{23.4055}{30.0000}$  years, and the probability that both shall continue in being together to the end of the same term  $\frac{24.6580}{30.0000}$ !!!—The same result is produced in every example he has given.

It is now almost time for me to leave Mr. Hawes, whose futile attempts will avail little, in opposition to the doctrine laid down by such men as Halley, De Moivre, Simpson, and other eminent authors, and so ably treated by Mr. Hawes's contemporary Mr. Baily, who has certainly combined in his valuable treatise on the subject nearly all the information to be found in preceding authors, in addition to his own improvements, although it is to be wished that he had blended with his talent some greater portion of liberality. I would however, before I close, inquire of Mr. Hawes in what way writers on this branch of science, have overstepped the bounds of probability; and why their principles are not correct. Mr. Hawes seems by his sneers, at what he calls the "mathematical faithful," to suppose that the science may be made independent of the mathematics; to that I shall observe, that had he been able to investigate the subject mathematically, five of your columns would not have been occupied with the tissue of absurdities, we have seen from his pen; nor would he have asked so many unmeaning questions, which have no other tendency than to perplex his readers and to involve the question in obscurity. By what imaginary law of Nature does Mr. Hawes make his deductions from registers of life and death? Can he suppose that a system laid down by the authors he has mentioned, will yield to his insignificant attack, which is unsupported by either reason or argument? Had your correspondent stated his objections, with becoming modesty, and deference to acknowledged talent; and offered his system in a manner free from arrogance, he might have been considered ingenious, or at the worst have passed unnoticed; but his style is such as cannot fail of exciting emotions of contempt for his vanity, and pity for his ignorance.

PHILO MATHEMATICUS.  
To

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
NOTWITHSTANDING any difference of opinion which may exist in the minds of men, respecting the justifiableness of war, and necessity of military establishments, those who interest themselves in the welfare of their fellow-creatures, whatever their sentiments may be as to those points, must greatly rejoice at seeing a most severe sort of military discipline abolished. For the information of your readers, the insertion of the following extract from the *London Chronicle* is requested, provided you think it worthy a place in it.

**"MILITARY PUNISHMENTS."**

"We see with infinite gratification the new clause introduced into the mutiny bill, granting to court martials the discretion of commuting the punishment of flogging for imprisonment. This is a salutary concession to the spirit of humanity, which the enlightening press has aroused and spread through all the civilized world. This is as much as could be expected perhaps from government in the first instance, and we may safely leave it to the feelings of the British officers themselves to do the rest. We know that the service is an enemy to this shocking practice."

A CONSTANT READER.

*London Chron.* 14-15 March, 1811.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
THE numerous subscriptions which issue from Lloyd's, for patriotic purposes, are known to every body. Permit me, through your *Miscellany*, to suggest a subject (in my opinion, noble indeed) for ample support. It is the extension of the Lancastrian education throughout Ireland, together with other methods, adapted to encourage civilization in particular. Some writers have ascribed the fall of the Roman empire to the religious disputes, which occupied solely the minds of the inhabitants, when other subjects should always be the most buoyant in society. Accursed polemics, and an invincible itch to settle the affairs of God Almighty and unknown worlds, have been attended with national injuries of the most serious kind, though by no means considered with a proper sense of their importance. A wise politician will ever feel regret when any religious subject, whatever, becomes a point

of general interest in the minds of society, beyond the conduct of private life. Its views are too narrow for a proper political topic in any other relation: and it summons into energetic action, prejudices, errors, and absurdities, of various kinds.

PUBLICOLA.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
THE writer of "Critical Remarks on Shakespeare," in your last Number, (page 210, vol. 31) sides with Dr. Johnson in his observations on the word "ming." I am no commentator, and profess to have but an accidental acquaintance with the illustration (excuse the vanity of such an expression) which I take the liberty of sending you. "Ming" is a term frequently used in Norfolk, and is applied in the same sense as "to mix," or "mingle." Our bakers and economical house-wives have it in constant use; and the ingredients for bread and dumplings are said to be "ming'd," or, in some instances, "mung," when by kneading they are formed into dough.

During the scarcity nine or ten years ago, when a mixture of grain was recommended for bread, the discontented used to call out "No barley mung!" Dr. Warburton's therefore appears to me to be the true reading. Take the sentence, "The composition that your valour and fear make in you, is a virtue of

good ming. }  
a good mixture, } and I like the  
(or) excellent mingle, }  
wear well." The word "composition," too, favours this sense, which seems also to be that of the lines from the translations of Horace and Lucan.

"He bears the bell in all respects, who good with sweet doth ming }  
mingle }."

"Which never mings } with other  
mingles } stream.

Norwich,

S. S. C.

April 2, 1811.

P.S. Since writing the above, I introduced the subject while in conversation with a theatrical friend, who, unacquainted with its local use, conjectured "ming" to be an abbreviation of "mingle:" and, further, I consulted my boy and maid servant, whose definitions exactly correspond with my own, and, as they cannot read, I consider them to be in this case very high authority. I have detained this so long in the vain hope of leisure, (being much occupied,) for perusing the whole of the play, that I might find the quotation, since it does not appear in my



copy, (the booksellers' edition, 1803, 10 vols. with Johnson's and Steevens's notes,) in the place referred to by your correspondent.  
*April 1811.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I REMARKED in your extensive and useful Miscellany of March 1, an observation of Copernicus, jun. with respect to the earth and moon, as well as other primaries, with their secondaries—that "Our earth's different hemispheres successively receive the benefit of the moon's reflected light; whereas one of the moon's hemispheres receives no reciprocal advantage from the reflected light from the earth. We may be confident (says he) that the wisdom and goodness of the Creator, had some important end in view, whereby these globes are, upon the whole, greatly benefited by the manner in which they are arranged. Not having met with any opinion or conjecture formed upon this subject, I therefore beg to propose as a query: What benefit of consequence is attained, or (which is the same) what important inconvenience is avoided by the secondary planets, from their having always the same hemisphere turned toward their primaries?"

In answer to this query, I beg leave to observe, that the moon's hemisphere, which is turned constantly to the earth, appears to consist mostly of solid matter, and to be mountainous. By this mountainous condition of the moon's surface, the reflected light becomes more equably distributed than it would be were the surface a smooth one. This equal distribution of light is one great benefit which the inhabitants of the earth receive from that nature of the moon's surface, which is turned toward it. The solid part of the moon being always turned toward the earth, may perhaps act more powerfully upon it in point of gravitation, than if it were aqueous, and thus our tides are kept in stronger agitation; by these tides agitating the water to an hundred fathoms depth, the noxious particles occasioned by the excrements of its numerous inhabitants, and putrid matter arising from other causes, are diffused from its surface to that depth, which otherwise would glut as a thick crust upon that surface; this agitation, with other circumstances, such as the fresh air received by the water, from its incursions into the land; its communication with the atmosphere by the ærial tides; the electric

effluvia passing through it in different directions, as well as from the regions above, together with the fresh water constantly flowing into it, tend to preserve the aqueous parts of our globe from the putrefaction which would otherwise take place, and render the surface of our earth not habitable: thus we enjoy an incalculable advantage in this action of the moon. The advantage we receive from the tides in other respects, are numerous. The tides we should receive from the action of the sun alone, would not produce this effect; but when conjoined with the moon, or when she is in quadrature in part opposed by those of the sun, do, upon the whole, produce the most beneficial effects.

With respect to the moon, without entering upon a dispute whether she is inhabited or not, it may be remarked that the observations made by Dr. Herschel, prove that she has an atmosphere, and is mountainous similar to our earth, and therefore may be inhabited. The advantages received from this mountainous structure, as formerly stated, render it unnecessary to be adduced as an argument in proof of her being inhabited.

From the similarity of the moon to our globe, we may suppose that she is, like it, composed of land and water. Our globe, so far as is known of its surface, is in four parts of five covered with water, and only one part is solid land. If we may, from her similarity in other respects, suppose, the greatest part of the moon's hemisphere, which is not exposed to our view, to be covered with water: we know that our tides, which are exposed to the moon, are greater than our opposite tides, therefore the earth being a body so much greater in magnitude than the moon, must make greater tides in the moon than she can make upon the earth, but the tides upon her opposite hemisphere, must be less than they would be upon her direct hemisphere. Again suppose that the moon revolved about her axis once in twenty-four hours, her tides in that case would be forty times greater than ours; bodies acting upon one another, reciprocally as their quantities of matter: but her revolutionary motion is near thirty times less than that of the earth, and her tides are considered to be upon her opposite hemisphere, and not direct tides as those she gives to the earth; thus circumstanced, her tides will not exceed ours in point of elevation, but the agitation would be too slow to preserve the salubrity of the waters; but when we bring her

her other motions into account, we may find that this is corrected; for example, her quick motion in acceding to the sun, to a considerable degree nearer than what the earth approaches, and again receding to a greater distance; by the one, the sun will produce a greater effect upon her tides than upon the terrestrial tides, and by the other a less, from which her spring and neap-tides will arise, but both will tend to encrease the agitation of her waters, which, together with her other motions, commonly designed irregularities, will regulate the motion of her waters so as to be similarly equal to the effects produced by the terrestrial tides; and thus the primaries and their secondaries are mutually beneficial to one another.

But as Copernicus, jun. very properly observes, that, a great part of the moon's surface does not receive the benefit of light reflected from the earth; to compensate this, that part of her surface is screened from the powerful effect of the tides, which would be caused by the direct attraction of the earth upon the waters of the moon, except at change, and which the other motions of the moon, particularly in her spring tides, would cause to be so much accelerated, as to render her coast not habitable for some miles from shore; her high tides making so great incursions upon her land.

But what the opposite disk of the moon is composed of, can only be the subject of conjecture, taken from the supposed similarity she may have to our earth in that respect.

It is observable, that so soon after change, as a small part of her illuminated disk comes in view, the disk opposite to the sun, and turned to the earth, likewise appears; and, under some circumstances, is rendered very discernible: if at such times that disk, and such parts of her opposite disk as are turned to the earth by her libration, be attentively observed, in order to discover whether it be serrated like the other parts of her disk, or whether any parts of it are more smooth; and a comparison made between its appearance, and the appearance of the surface of water at night; if such observation and comparison be carefully made, we might perhaps form a pretty true idea of the composition of the opposite hemisphere of the moon. I have no doubt that Doctor Herschel would readily undertake these observations.

I have thus risked a conjecture upon

the query proposed by Copernicus, jun. Without such queries and conjectures upon them, when demonstration cannot be brought directly forward, advance in arts, science, or literature, cannot be expected. Although advances in either of these are not to be formed upon conjecture, at the same time, queries and conjectures may be so improved, as to produce at last a demonstration; or such a degree of certainty, as by natural consequence may be considered not to fall short of it.

OBSERVATOR.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

A VINDICATION of the PROPOSAL to REPEAL the ACT of UNIFORMITY.

YOUR Correspondent H. at p. 29, professes to examine a paper concerning the value of uniformity in religious opinion. Full of his own preconceptions, and inattentive to the argument advanced, after talking about toleration, which is not the topic handled, he decides against the enquirer's proposal to repeal the Act of Uniformity, as intolerant toward the members of the establishment.

Toward what members of the establishment?

Is it intolerant to the *clerical* order, who would thereby be set at liberty to read prayers and to preach sermons, exactly consonant with their own individual sentiments? Without fear of deposition by the consistorial court, Mr. Stone might then deny the personality of the Holy Ghost, or Dr. George Somers Clarke, the existence of prophecy; Mr. Overton might preach his calvinism, and the bishop of Lincoln his arminianism, unrebuked. Clerical opinion would no longer be amenable before any inquisitorial ecclesiastic jurisdiction.

Is it intolerant to the *laity*? Less so at least than the present system. By allowing the priest to accommodate his liturgic and homiletic addresses to the surrounding state of public belief, the risk of discordance between the parson and the parishioners must evidently be diminished. Something would be done to meet the wish of the neighbourhood. Ecclesiastics of a compromising spirit, are more numerous in the proportion of ten to one, than ecclesiastics ambitious of proclaiming that they think for themselves. Where an autonomous mind exists, it is mostly attended with a spirit of proselytism, which slowly makes converts. Thus, wherever a change



change resulted, either from ascensive or descensive opinion, the chance would be in favor of increased harmony. Probably not many congregations would undertake or undergo any alteration at all.

The Enquirer, however, attaches little value to a conformity of opinion between clergy and people. In his idea the teachers ought to be a wiser order of men, and to hold a purer creed than the multitude, and to be at liberty to say so. Angels of heaven, they should be constantly lifting the erring dupes of fanaticism out of the mire of superstition, and cleansing them for the serener region of truth. Be it left to sects to elect ministers down to their own narrow bigotries, and credulous articles of faith; but let the magistrate not impede the progress of instruction.

The pursuers of uniformity, to have any prospect of success, must always prefer the average creed of the people to the creed of the enlightened class: knowing a better, they must choose a worse, religion; and, perpetually fire from a double battery at superior illumination, and at groping blindness. Happily uniformity is as impracticable as it is unnatural; and, wherever there is tolerance, different sects are found to arise suited to the various shades of insight and hues of temper prevalent among men. This is best for the public; the great awakener of intellect is controversy; where there is no discord, no competition, the stimulus to acquire learning and to display eloquence, is wanting. Spain, Portugal, Italy, have sunk in the rank of literary nations, for no other reason than because an universal consentaneity of religious profession was exacted by the guardians of the press. Water, if stagnant, putrefies; but, whether it ebbs or flows, it diffuses lustre and fertility. It is so with the tide of opinion.

The true interest of the magistrate is to subdivide society into sects so numerous, that no one of them shall include a majority of the people, or be so powerful as a coalition of the rest. Toleration is in that case the permanent interest of all denominations of persuasion, and is likely to be enforced by the sovereign, with the concurrence of all religious parties. What method so conducive to this desirable multiplication of heresies, as a repeal of the Act of Uniformity?

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There is nothing in the historic origin of this act to render its stability honourable. In the year 1662 a bill was brought into the house of commons on the 14th of January, and carried by a majority of 186 to 180, which provides "that all and singular ministers shall be bound to say and use the morning prayer, evening prayer, and all other common prayers, in such order and form as is mentioned in the Prayer-book; and that all such ministers as omit declaring on or before the following 24th August, being the feast of Saint Bartholomew, their unfeigned assent and consent to all and every thing contained in and prescribed by the book shall, *ipso facto*, be deprived of all their spiritual promotions." This law soon introduced a monotonous uniformity of worship throughout the parish churches of England. Seven months were found sufficient for the conversion of nine-tenths of the clergy to the agreed formulas. About two thousand priests were ejected from their benefices by the regulation.

The act of uniformity was to have been a compromise between the episcopalian and the presbyterian clergy, who professed to be willing to accommodate one another, provided those intolerable sects, (as Baxter called them) the Papists and Socinians, could be effectually excluded. The terms of comprehension were for a long time discussed; but, as soon as the king had received his crown at the hands of the episcopalians, these conferences were closed. The king, in a declaration issued prior to his coronation, had expressly promised, that half of the chapter attached to each see, should be elected by the Presbyterians; but this introduction of the elective principle into the constitution of the legal hierarchy, which would have rendered the church more independent, was never offered during the conferences at the Savoy. The Calvinists waved every frivolous difficulty: they agreed to accept liturgic forms of worship; they agreed that the ecclesiastic superintendents should be called bishops. But the Bucerists retracted the very promises made under the signature of their king; and scrupled not at having obtained the co-operation of a great party, by the offer and promise of concessions, no one of which was eventually to be realized. Preferment was offered with

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profuse liberality to Baxter, Calamy, and others of the Presbyterian party; but they were in return expected to sell themselves entire to the sect which had so basely defrauded them, by violating engagements the most solemn. Their noble disinterest rejected all *hush-hire*. The purest atonement which can now be made for the perfidy, is to repeal the act of uniformity, and to open the church to the defrauded secedaries.

The most important feature of the Enquirer's plan is however not its ecclesiastical operation. An alert statesman would have perceived in it the only practicable way of enabling government to avail itself of those revenues of the church, which are in the gift of the crown, for purposes of civil patronage. Without any infringement of private property, with new indulgence to private judgment, it would enable the minister to give among Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviewers, the prebendal stalls and sinecure preferments of the church, and thus render needless many an increase of the pension-list.

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1. Theorists consider "the whole thickness at the vertex as so much wall standing upon a mathematical curve."

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posed to be at variance are in unison, and thus compel these "lesser stars," your Lapidias, your Wares, and your Gwilts, to "hide their diminished heads." This will have many advantages; and among others will save me the trouble of quitting the Combination Room (as I have now done) when I have only drank half a bottle of wine, to expose the blunders of such insignificant scribblers.

PHILO VERITAS.

C—— College, Cambridge,  
April 10, 1811.

P.S. I have just to add on the subject of Mr. Garrard's communication, that, from an examination of the work to which he refers, it appears that he did not, in 1792, demonstrate the proposition he says he then invented. Three demonstrations are there given, but none of them is Mr. Garrard's.

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SIR,

**W**E hear a great deal from many quarters about, what are called, the abuses of governments in great concerns; and this makes so loud a noise, that minor evils seem not only to be overlooked, but even those who live by them appear to gain courage from the clamour.

Among the most shameful of these, and easiest to reform, allow me to mention the exhibiting Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's, for money, to that public, who out of their own pockets have paid for the monuments and the building. A philosopher, an artist, a country gentleman, wish, from various views, to visit the tombs of our ancient kings, poets, and heroes, to see the progress of art, or to fill up some chain of history; or a person of pious feelings desires to enjoy them there, instead of dissipating them in the crowded streets. These no sooner enter, than a demand is made of money before they can pass the barrier, and unless they pay to the church one shilling and nine-pence, there is no admission! St. Peter's, and all the fine churches, in Italy, open their gates, their chapels, their sacristies, their vaults, to Christians of all ranks and all denominations. The Whore of Babylon would shrink with scorn from a proposal to take one shilling and nine-pence to shew her ornaments!

G. C.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

JOURNAL of a recent VOYAGE to CADIZ.

*Gibraltar.*

**I** LEFT Cadiz to come round here, in a heavy-sailing merchantman, and

was five days on the water, instead of twelve hours. We entered the straights with a gentle westerly wind, and had a pleasant view of the Spanish and African coasts; Gibraltar appearing like a cloud at intervals behind the other mountains in the neighbourhood. It was night before we could anchor, when the numerous lights from the houses extending over the rock, glittered with a very pretty effect.

We entered by a narrow draw-bridge, that communicates from the ramparts with a flight of wooden steps, or circular stair-case erected on the beach, called Ragged Staff; this is the principal entrance into the garrison from the harbour; the other entrances are at two moles. The communication by land is over a narrow road, just wide enough for two carriages to pass, and is about five hundred feet in length. The sea washes up to it on one side, and on the other is a pond of still water, reaching close to the rock. This road is mined, and, if it were destroyed, the garrison could not be approached but by passing through the tide.

The rock is about three miles in circumference, it is long and narrow, and not accessible on the eastern side; the north end boldly rises seventeen hundred feet, which is its highest elevation, and on the extreme height is a large mortar, called the "Rock-mortar."

Here the famous galleries or excavations are formed. These are chambers containing guns, extending from two to four hundred yards in length, in several tiers some hundred of feet above the base. They communicate with each other by stair-cases, cut within the rock, and leading into some large apartments, distinguished by the names of St. George's Hall, Cornwallis's Hall, the Star Chamber, &c. The only light they receive is admitted from the holes where the guns are pointed, and some parts of the passages are quite dark. The guns are inclined in the direction to defend the approach to the town, from the Spanish main, and their elevation is so great as to render it almost impossible to fire a shot into the galleries; the men are, consequently, not exposed to injury from an enemy's fire. These works have been very considerably extended since the siege in 1782, and at that time the Prince de Condé, who had permission to enter the garrison a few hours after the truce, said, "that the undertaking was of such a nature, that none but the English could have accomplished it." The vestiges of a strong work are to be seen near



near here, called the "Moors' Castle," and extending in a line from the bottom almost to the top of the rock; but they are useless in modern fortifications, and shew numberless marks of the enemy's shot. It would be uninteresting for me to enumerate all the batteries that are on the rock, such as "Willis's batteries," of which there are many; the "grand battery, and the grand cavalier," at the land port, are formed of two tier of guns, thirty-two-pounders, and thirteen inch-mortars, defending the north end of the town. The ditch at this place, it is said, Bonaparte has declared he will fill with his dead, and march his storming party over their bodies in the event of his besieging the place!

At one end of these batteries is the new Mole, where the merchant ships lie in time of peace; during a war they cannot anchor here, as they are exposed to the fire of the Spanish battery of fort St. Philip. It is a convenient and safe anchorage, but the roadstead is very dangerous, particularly in the winter months, when the winds prevail from the south and the west; wrecks are then frequent.

The Mole is inclosed by extensive works, erected while Sir Thomas Trigge was governor, in 1804, (as appears from an inscription over the gate-way), and by the celebrated battery called the "Devil's Tongue," which extends into the bay upwards of three hundred feet, and is mounted with twenty-four pounders, and thirteen inch-mortars. It rises just above the level of high water, and to the enemy is very formidable, though it appears to them so small that during the whole of the late siege, they were not once able to throw a shell into it.

The King's bastion, at the water's edge, about the centre of the rock, is another fine work, erected by General Boyd, previous to the siege; it was before this battery, that the celebrated floating batteries of the Spaniards were burnt by the red-hot shot of the garrison. General Boyd is buried within it; and casemates for a great number of soldiers, are inclosed by it.

Near this bastion is mounted a brass mortar, weighing eighty-seven hundred pounds; and there are upwards of four hundred pieces of artillery mounted on the rock, there being scarcely any part of it unfortified that could receive a gun.

The town is not extensive, the houses are necessarily built low, and are in general very small. There is one principal

street, badly and disgracefully paved and dirty; many less ones branch off on each side, gradually winding up on the side of the rock, where the wooden houses, or wooden sheds, overtop each other.

The inhabitants, or residents, are computed at about twelve thousand souls; of which two-thirds are Spaniards and Barbary Jews; besides a mixture of all nations, and of all languages. The troops now amount to about five thousand, whose abodes are scattered on various parts of the rock, in confined barracks or bomb-proof casemates.

A very small portion of the rock presents a cultivated surface, as it has not any natural soil; it affords, therefore, not any sort of pasture, or scarcely any thing like food for the inhabitants. The supply of most necessities is furnished chiefly from the African coast, and now the intercourse is uninterrupted from Spain. Salted provisions, pulse, potatoes, cheese, and butter, are brought from England. The glacis is now converted into gardens, and vegetation is so rapid, that cabbages, cauliflowers, and other esculents, are grown throughout the year. There are also a few small gardens between the protuberances of the rock, which principally belong to officers; and we here and there see the almond and orange in bloom.

A few goats are kept for the sake of their milk, they find their sustenance among the herbage on the rock, where they

— "With faces prone

And eyes intent upon the scanty herb,  
It yields them; or, incumbent on its brow,  
Ruminate heedless of the scene outspread  
Beneath, beyond, and stretching far away,  
From inland regions to the distant main."

The communication with Spain being open, the natives come in daily with their asses and mules, loaded with bread, poultry, &c. &c. They drive in their cattle and some sheep, neither of them of good quality. The beef is not fat, and is so small, that a quarter often weighs not more than forty or fifty pounds. The sheep are also lean and small; they cost about two dollars and a half each, and weigh fourteen pounds per quarter; the wool is generally black, and always coarse, and with the skin is seldom worth more than a shilling. The pork is very good. Goats and kids are often eaten; a kid may be bought for about half a dollar. Bread is plentiful, and costs about two-pence-halfpenny per pound; it is not however of very good quality,

quality either in flavour or appearance. Wheat is brought from all parts of the Mediterranean, by Greeks, who come here on speculation. The sailors have an interest in the sale of the cargo; and if the market be disadvantageous, the men get nothing for the voyage, as they are hired for a venture, and their recompense arises from the profit on the cargo. Fish may be had in abundance, but the fishermen do not like the restraint they are placed under, of taking out a licence; and this has been imposed on them in consequence of a vast smuggling trade that was carried on with the coast of Spain, during the war. Tobacco was an article extensively dealt in; the boats used to go armed, and the Spaniards came to the shore in bodies of two hundred men at a time, to meet the adventurers, who were generally paid in dollars for their commodities; but Lord Collingwood and General Dalrymple put an end to this illicit traffic, and occasioned a serious loss to some individuals who had stocks of tobacco on hand, as well as by the capture of their loaded boats. The Brazil, or black tobacco, is the quality consumed on the Mediterranean coasts; and the white, or Virginia, in the other parts of Spain.

Firing is supplied from England; the Duke of Newcastle furnishing the troops with pit-coal, free of expence, excepting the freight; and, as the issues to them are liberal, and often exceed their wants, the surplus is sufficient for the use of the inhabitants, who purchase this article at about twelve or fourteen dollars per chaldron.

Toward the southern end of the rock is the dock-yard, where the men of war can only be partially repaired, as there is no dry dock. I could not avoid remarking, over the entrance, a board with a public notice written on it, in English, and an attempted translation into a broken language between Italian and Spanish; reflecting, at the least, no grammatical credit on the author, whether he were a government clerk or not.

The victualling department is near the yard; it is a small building, but a magnificent one is begun, the cost of which is estimated at fifteen thousand pounds sterling. Here are also some extensive tanks, excavated in the rock; they are to be filled from the water that accumulates in the rainy season; and are calculated to contain a sufficient supply for the navy for twelve months. They are divided into compartments, and the expence of mak-

ing them is calculated to have been not less than forty thousand pounds sterling.

Europa Point, which forms the south end of the rock, and has its name from being the extreme point of land in Europe, is a flat space, covered with rough fragments, and inequalities of the rock, about six hundred feet in diameter; and can scarcely ever be approached by boats, owing to the many small projecting rocks which run a considerable distance into the sea.

On the top of the rock, near this place, General O'Hara, while governor, erected a signal tower, called St. George's Tower, (now O'Hara's Folly.) It was intended to supersede the use of another signal, at some distance from it; but a violent storm, accompanied by lightning, shattered and nearly threw down the whole fabric, soon after it was built; and it is supposed that this effect was produced in consequence of the stone work being fastened by bars of iron.

It was to Europa Point that the inhabitants retired, in the year 1802, while the plague raged with such violence, as to carry off upwards of seven thousand people belonging to the place. The want of sufficient and efficacious medical assistance was much felt, and the approach of the winter season was the only powerful aid that destroyed the contagion. It was remarkable that the porters, who are natives of Barbary, should in general have escaped the fever; they used to attend on the sick and the dead, without contracting the disease. At this period, a duck or a fowl cost two dollars; and turkeys, ten to fourteen dollars each.

The rock, from its great height, affords numerous points of observation. The signal-house, in the centre of the summit, commands the Atlantic, beyond the coast of Tangiers, so that not a ship can enter the straits unobserved. The levelled space on which it stands is about thirty feet diameter; and from it a ship of the line has a very diminutive appearance. The prospect is altogether delightful; toward the Mediterranean we distinctly see the mountains beyond Malaga, called the "Sierra Nieva," from the circumstance of their being always covered with snow: they are distant, in a straight line, about one hundred and twenty miles. The towns, on the sea-coast, are numerous, and the country around is very picturesque. It is bounded on all sides, as far as the eye can reach, by lofty mountains; the valleys and plains,



plains, here and there, interspersed with verdure and trees. On the summit of one of the mountains, near the town of Saint Roque, is a spot called the "Queen of Spain's Chair," her Catholic Majesty having sat there to witness the expected surrender of the garrison in 1782.

The town of St. Roque is distant about eight miles, and is a dirty place, like other Spanish towns. Between this and Gibraltar, are the Spanish lines, which bound a tract of light sandy soil, called the neutral ground, about one mile in breadth, and three to four in length. They are protected at each end by two large forts, called Fort St. Philip, on the west, and Fort Barbary, on the east; on the walls are a number of watch towers, and within the line are extensive barracks, or ranges of huts for the troops, and one small wooden gateway which leads into Spain.

In time of war it is not uncommon for the officers of each nation to have intercourse with each other occasionally on the neutral ground, until formal notice be given that it is to cease. The zig-zag approaches which were thrown up here by twenty thousand of the enemy in one night, are still visible, though nearly filled with sand. Human bones are often discovered in abundance on this spot.

From the signal-house are also distinctly seen the fortifications of Ceuta; which are, from their great elevation on a rock, deemed impregnable, especially to the Moors. It is connected with Barbary by an isthmus of sand, but the town is thinly peopled: it has a good harbour and seems to be a second Gibraltar. It is remarkable that since I have been here, the captain of the English packet —, from Falmouth, actually mistook Ceuta for this place, and anchored there some hours, until he was blown off by a gale of wind.

This small portion of the African coast presents majestic mountains rising amid the clouds, particularly one called "Apes' Hill," so named from the vast number of apes which inhabit it.

Immediately opposite to the town of Gibraltar is Algezeras, a sea-port belonging to Spain, containing about twelve thousand inhabitants. It is defended by small rocks which are strongly fortified; and is a rendezvous for ships of war and gun-boats which so much annoy the straights in war time.

Some excellent serpentine roads are cut on the western side of the rock, one of which leads to St. Michael's cavern,

about half an hour's gentle walk up the hill. This cavern is of an unknown depth, many attempts have, from time to time, been made to find its bottom, but without success. General O'Hara, it is said, descended considerably lower than any one before him, and, thinking that no person would venture to the depth he did, left a purse with money on the spot, which was to belong to whoever would fetch it; a soldier went down and brought it up, but no one has succeeded him to the same distance.

It is a beautiful stalactitic cave, and opens by a chasm about eight feet high and four wide, leading into a gloomy sloping chamber, vaulted and supported, as it were, by a large pillar, naturally formed in the centre, and looking like the trunk of a decayed tree, from the base of which the descent commences.

In the front of the entrance is a small space of ground, neatly levelled and turfed, for the accommodation of block-heads who decide points of *honor*! We pass, in coming here, through a chasm sunk in the rock about twenty feet deep, called the Devil's Gap, it leads to a guard house at the "Queen's Gate," which prevents improper access to the signal-house; and near this is a very large mortar curiously formed in the rock, commanding the dock-yard, and fired by a train.

There is another cavern of smaller dimensions toward the north end of the rock; here are also a variety of stalactites, and some spar running in fine veins through a dark-grey stone, containing a kind of diamond. It is a small bright substance, which easily separates into crystals, and they are often sought for the purpose of making trifling ornaments, which are more curious than valuable. The petrifications are worked into candlesticks, inkstands, seals, &c. &c. in great variety.

The west side of the rock is covered here and there with the palm tree and the palmetta. The golden striped aloe and the prickly pear also grow luxuriantly amid the crevices. The geranium, the rose, the broom, the asphodil, &c. are in flower; and a row of poplars at Tyrwhitt's Farm, are now in foliage.

These trees and shrubs afford shelter to a few partridges; but a standing garrison order forbids the use of the fowling-piece, so that they are never molested. Monkeys also find refuge among them; there is a herd of upwards of two hundred of those animals, some of which are very large.

large. They are seldom caught, and are daring enough to deprive a centinel of his meal now and then, which they will convey from his box with their usual dexterity. They are very susceptible of the alteration of weather, and, when the wind is from the south or the west, they are not to be seen; as they invariably change their abode, and shelter themselves on that side towards which it does not blow.

As so many of the inhabitants are composed of Spaniards, they are allowed the exercise of their religion, and have a large church appropriated to their use. A convent, which of course formerly belonged to them, is the residence of the governor; it is a spacious building, and contains some good rooms, but the church attached to it is small and gloomy. It is now undergoing repair; the roof is ornamented with rose work in the Grecian style, and on the walls are tablets to the memory of General Boyd, General O'Hara; and to the Hon. Capt. Paget, of the *Sybil*; which is an elegant sculpture.

There are three libraries, one exclusively for the use of the officers of the garrison, another a circulating one for the use of the inhabitants, and a third is a subscription one, to which no person belongs but by ballot; it is liberally conducted, and has a reading-room, where strangers are admitted on the introduction of a member. It is well provided with good books in the various languages, and receives from England the *Morning Chronicle*, the *Star*, *Cobbett's Register*, *Lloyd's List*, and a price current; a bust of Cicero graces the head of the room, and there is a collection of a great variety of lava; each specimen having a label on it describing the spot from which it was taken. Spanish Gazettes, such as they are, are likewise received. A paper is published here every Saturday, entitled the "*Gibraltar Chronicle*;" it has been established nearly four years, is well printed, but conducted by a Frenchman!

A wretched theatre and more wretched Spanish actors and musicians are now amusing us. It is a most shabby place, and seldom resorted to, excepting when the governor attends it, but for the purpose of ridiculing the performers and smoking segars. They have brought out a piece, representing the escape of the Marquis de la Romana, with the Spanish soldiers from Zealand. The bills of the performance are handsomely printed, on various coloured silk, in Spanish and broken English: one of the performers on his benefit night, concluded his address with a wish "to have the attend-

ance of *Ladis* and *Gentilmin*." They dress gaudily; and their scenery, stage, and tout-ensemble, are scarcely better than a Bartholomew-fair exhibition.

There are now in the town upwards of two hundred French fugitives from Spain, and many more are on board of a ship in the harbour, who are not permitted to land. Indeed, they would hardly find a habitation that could shelter them, and it is wonderful to see the number of wooden huts scattered on the rock, and still more the manner in which the people are already crowded into them. Sometimes, owing to their height, they are drenched with rain, and enveloped in those mists which obscure the signal-house for days together.

The greatest precaution is taken with respect to the admission of any person into the garrison, who is not in a naval or military capacity. Every resident is obliged to be provided with a card of registry, which is granted every six months; without this, he is liable to inconvenience, when he may wish to pass the different gates, and, at night, it is required that no one appears in the streets without a light. The restraint on the movements of the inhabitants extends so far, as not to allow them to rest their arms on, or lean over the walls of the ramparts, or to walk over every part of the rock without a particular permission; and it is attended with difficulty sometimes to obtain leave to see the galleries.

The power of the governor extends, not only to the military but to the civil departments; and his exercise of authority has at times been such, as not to harmonize with the inclination of the inhabitants. The soldier claims notice and respect which the people are not disposed to grant him; and, as the garrison is not in a state of siege, the former often feel indignant when they are not permitted to relax from what they may consider, too strict regulations. The consequence is, that each party is often involved in a quarrel; and, I understand, that there are appeals at this moment lying before the privy-council for decision.

I intend to apply for my passports tomorrow, and take a jaunt overland to Cadiz; bidding an adieu to a place which is deserving the attention of a traveller, but who, without particular friends to form a society for him, will find this spot, if he be a sauntering Englishman, inauspicious to his comforts, and very little inviting for a residence beyond a few days.



To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
TIME is the least comprehensible of the various relations that appertain to the nature of existence. Logicians have always disagreed in their definitions of it; and our conceptions are little improved respecting it, since the philosophers of Greece puzzled themselves and mankind on this and many other subjects, about two thousand years ago.

These truths, however, appear to be felt, that Time at once generates and devours all things; that it is the medium of existence, or of sensation; that we cannot conceive any mode of existence unconnected with it, and consequently are obliged to admit an *Eternity of time past*, and of *time future*.

Yet, however sublime may be the march of Time, as it regards existence in the aggregate, it is impossible not to be sensible of its *relative* properties, as it affects the mind of man. It is evident that we measure it by the combined variety and force of impressions made on the mind; that we have abridged seasons of great vacuity or sameness; and others filled with strong impressions, which double or treble the perceptions of any given period.

No one need be reminded of the length of weeks of adversity; and there are few so radically oppressed by the knavery of the world and of lawyers, as not to have felt the comparative shortness of weeks of pleasure. Every one must also have been sensible of the length of periods, accompanied by change of scene, and novelty of ideas; and of the relative diminution of similar periods passed without variety and care. We are affected in regard to Time as we are by the winds and waves during a sea voyage; if the wind is fair, and the sea unruffled, we go forward a hundred miles without being sensible of our course; but if the wind is stormy, and the sea rolls violently, every mile makes more vivid impressions than would the hundred miles under opposite circumstances. In like manner, if we travel twenty miles on a road with which we are familiar, we receive few or no impressions, and the two ends of our journey as matter of reminiscence appear to meet; but if we travel over twenty miles of a road we never travelled before, the impressions are numerous, and the apparent distance expands to many times that of the other road, with which we are familiar. Thus it is that unvarying time presents such varying

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impressions to the minds of the same men at different periods.

This principle operates also in a similar and uniform manner with reference to the whole progress of the same life. Under similar circumstances, either of sameness or variety, time appears to become shorter as life advances, or as our familiarity with it increases.

Every one who has attained the age of forty must be sensible of the great apparent duration of the early periods of his life, compared with that of the latter periods. The rapid stealth of time is the universal complaint of every one as he advances in age. He feels it, but does not examine, or does not understand its cause. He deplores in vain the rapid passage of weeks, months, years, and decades of years! He remembers the slow and solemn progress of his school days,—how he measured the tardy hours from meal to meal, and from day to day,—how remote was Sunday from Sunday!—Now the day passes before he can turn himself;—the year revolves before he can execute any meditated project;—*thirty* absorbs *twenty* before he could have supposed it;—he finds himself *forty* as in a dream;—at *fifty* he feels himself mocked by the advance of age, and wonders what are become of the last ten years;—and at *sixty* his growing infirmities, by diminishing his enjoyments, and his sources of variety, reduce to a narrow span all that passes in perception of existence, till, by the accelerated motion of time, he is hurried into the grave!

This universal sensation, so intimately blended with our existence and enjoyments, has not, that I know of, been analyzed, or reduced to any practicable view by any writer ancient or modern. Yet surely amidst speculative enquiries, this subject cannot be considered as uninteresting; and although we may not be able to arrest the march of time, or postpone the period of our dissolution, we may thus be enabled to make a just estimate of our little span of existence; and save ourselves the mortification which may arise from total ignorance of the fleeting nature of our latter days.

The abstract cause of these phenomena regarding time, may be explained in the following manner. We measure nascent or passing time by a mixed feeling arising out of the impressions of the moment, and of the proportion of those impressions to the impressions we have already experienced in the time that we have lived.

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In other words, having no ideas besides those derived from our experience, we measure, in general, all future impressions by the number of past ones; and every given future period is to every equal past period in the inverse proportion of the length of past life. Thus supposing the powers of reason and retention to commence at five years of age, the year that passes from seven to eight will be one half of all past existence, and will consequently be of great apparent duration; but the year that passes from twenty to twenty-one will be but a fifteenth part of all past existence, and will therefore in its impression on the mind, be greatly less than the former year.

The consideration, however, is a mixed one. If the recollections of all events were equal, and if events at different periods were exactly alike, then the ratios of apparent time, at different ages of the same life, would be as above; but as recent impressions are so much stronger than remote ones, and some events mark a period more emphatically than others, the ratio is rather to be ascertained from the experience of mankind, than from reasoning *à priori*. Nor can we reduce so subtle and varied a principle to the nice proportion of successive months or years; but periods of five or ten years, which average modes of life, and varieties of impressions, are to be preferred for such a purpose. Speculative mathematicians may amuse themselves by drawing out tables calculated for the smallest periods, but every moral purpose will be effected by the results of a general calculation.

Dividing life then into periods of five years or sixty months; considering the period of infancy as extending to five years; taking one *fourth* or fifteen months as the proportion arising from proximity, or peculiar force of recent impressions; and taking the successive proportions of sixty, according to the above general principle, the following will be the numbers indicative of the apparent length of every five years in sixty such months as the mind measured in the first five years of rational existence.

1 to 5 ———— infancy,  
 5 to 10 enjoys the full *sixty* months,  
 10 to 15 equal only to forty-five,  
 15 to 20 equal to thirty-five  
 20 to 25 equal to thirty,  
 25 to 30 equal to twenty-seven,  
 30 to 35 equal to twenty-five,  
 35 to 40 equal to twenty-three,  
 40 to 45 equal to twenty-one, nearly,

45 to 50 equal to twenty,  
 50 to 55 equal to nineteen,  
 55 to 60 equal to eighteen

After sixty, I conceive the season of active life is so far gone by, that the effect of novelty and variety may be reduced from a *fourth* to a fifth or sixth; so that at three score and ten, the sixty months of early life will be reduced nearly to an apparent or relative twelve months!

By the table then it appears, that with reference to the apparent duration of the first sixty months of rational existence, the same nominal period will, from the age of twenty to twenty-five be reduced one half; and from forty-five to fifty, will be reduced one third. Hence the five years from twenty to twenty-five, will appear, under ordinary circumstances of life, to be only half as long as the period from five to ten, when the mind acquired the greatest stock of sensations and recollections. But the same period will apparently be half as long again as the five years from forty-five to fifty, and twice as long as a similar period at sixty!

It appears too that the 660 calendar months which elapse in a man's life between five years of age and sixty, are reduced by this operation of the mind to about one half; so that the apparent and conscious existence which a man has passed at sixty is but the half of its nominal duration! Further, the ten years which elapse between ten and twenty, are equal to the twenty years which elapse from forty to sixty, the two periods in the table being respectively equal to eighty and seventy-eight!

Every man's experience will verify the positions here insisted on, and his feelings will justify the preceding deductions. Others may be made by the contemplative reader, and a variety of strong practical lessons may be inferred at their leisure by moralists and divines. I am content with having called attention to a principle which I am persuaded has been felt, without being understood, and which is in all respects too interesting to remain longer among philosophical desiderata. COMMON SENSE.  
 Buckingham Gate, May 20, 1811.

For the Monthly Magazine.

To W. SAINT, ESQ. of NORWICH.

SIR,

THOUGH your remarks on my Elements of the True Arithmetic of Infinites, from the asperity with which they are written, and the facility with which



which they may be answered, demand on my part, that the reply to them should be written with *at least, equal severity*; yet I will not so far degrade myself in the confutation of them as to act the part of a *Reviewer*.

In your own language therefore, "Now sir to the point." My three first postulates, you say, "You readily grant;" but you are averse to assent to my fourth postulate, which, as you say, runs thus, "That to multiply one number, or one series of numbers, by another, is the same thing as to add either of those numbers, or series of numbers, to itself, as often as there are units in the other." You add, "Now to say nothing of the absurdity of calling this a *postulate*, which is, in reality, a *definition*, I do not believe that it conveys even your own meaning, for surely you will not say that 3, multiplied by 2, is the same as 3 added twice to itself—for 3 added *once* to itself makes 6, and if added twice to itself it will make 9; and I cannot think, sir, that you meant to say that 3, multiplied by 2, is equal to 9." I have only to say, in answer, that if I am in an error in this instance, your own favourite moderns have, unhappily for me, led me into it. And the first cause of my error was Wolfius, who, in his Algebra, p. 2. says, "When unity is contained as oft in one number, as another in a third, the two numbers are called factors or co-efficients, and the third is the product, arising from the one drawn into, or multiplied by the other, and is *no other than adding a number to itself, as often as there are units in the other*; but it is done sooner by multiplication." Now that I should be wrong is not at all wonderful, but it seems that even that great modern mathematician Wolfius, is also wrong according to Mr. Saint. And perhaps also, sir, you may be of opinion, that  $a^2$  for instance, is not the second power of  $a$ , but the first multiplication of  $a$  by itself. I however, agree with modern mathematicians, that 6 multiplied by 2 is the same thing as adding 6 to itself twice, or 2 to itself six times, and that  $a^1$  is the first power of  $a$ , and  $a^2$  the second power of it. You add, "Now if you had to multiply the series,  $1+1+1+1$  &c. ad infinitum by  $1-1$ , since you have asserted in the corollaries to your first proposition, that  $1-1$  is that which is neither quantity nor nothing, but which is something belonging to number without being number, you would

thus have to add the infinite series  $1+1+1+1$ , &c. to itself as many times as are denoted by that which is neither quantity nor nothing, but which is something belonging to number without being number." Observe sir, with what facility this objection may be answered. According to the above citation from Wolfius, the multiplication of two terms is equivalent to the addition of one term to itself, as often as there are units in the other. Now as there are no units in  $1-1$  it being an infinitesimal, and there are in  $1+1+1+$ , &c. it will be the same thing to add  $1-1$  to itself, as many times as there are units in the infinite series  $1+1+1+1$ , &c. as to multiply  $1+1+1+1$ , &c. by  $1-1$ . And so it evidently is according to my theory. For I say, and have demonstrated that  $1-1$  added to itself infinitely is in the *aggregate* equal to 1, though in the *distributed form*  $1-1+1-1+1-1$ , &c. it is only equal to  $\frac{1}{1+1}$ .

In your next objection, you think that you have great matter for triumph. As a demonstration that the series  $1-1+1-1+1-1$ , &c. produced from the expansion of  $\frac{1}{1+1}$  is equal to  $\frac{1}{1+1}$

I said  
From  $\frac{1}{1+1}$   
Subtract  $1-1+1-1+1-1$ , &c.  
The remainder  $\frac{1}{1+1}$

To this you object, "that if instead of placing the subtrahend 1 over the first term of the second line, I had put it over any of the succeeding terms in the same line, as in the following instances, I should not have obtained the remainder  $\frac{1}{1+1}$  as may be seen on inspection.

From  $\frac{1}{1+1}$   
Subtract  $1-1+1-1+1$ , &c.  
Remainder is  $\frac{1}{1+1}$

From  $\frac{1}{1+1}$   
Subtract  $1-1+1-1+1$ , &c.  
Remainder is  $\frac{1}{1+1}$

From  $\frac{1}{1+1}$   
Subtract  $1-1+1-1+1$ , &c.  
Remainder is  $\frac{1}{1+1}$

I have not inserted your second instance, because it is not intelligible, owing perhaps to errors of the press, and I have corrected an error in your third instance, as you will easily see, which also was perhaps an error of the press.

Observe

Observe here again, sir, and you will find that your objection vanishes as soon as it is examined. You say, I do not in these instances obtain the remainder  $+1-1+1-1+1-1$ , &c. True sir, but what if I obtain a remainder equal to it! Have you any objection to this? Now mark, in every subtraction, if it is truly made, the remainder added to what is subtracted is equal to the subtrahend, by my second postulate, which you say you admit. Consequently sir, to  $1-1+1-1+1$ , &c. let  $-1+2-1+1-1$ , &c. be added, and the sum is 1; and the like conclusion is true in the other instances. But if this be the case  $-1+2-1+1-1$ , &c. is equal to  $1-1+1-1+1-1$ , &c. For if to  $1-1+1-1+1-1$ , &c.  $-1+2-1+1-1$ , &c. be added, and the sum is 1; and if also to  $1-1+1-1+1-1$ , &c.  $-1+2-1+1-1$ , &c. be added, and the sum is also 1. I think you will not deny, Mr. Saint, that  $1-1+1-1$ , &c. and  $-1+2-1+1-1$ , &c. must be equal to each other. Now, if it clearly appears from all this, that such expressions as  $1-1$ ,  $1-2+1$ , &c. are not equivalent to 0, and yet are not quantities, is there any absurdity in asserting that they are analogous to points at the extremities of lines, which are something belonging to, without being lines; and therefore that these expressions are something belonging to number, without being number?

Why you exult so much at my having by a very obvious deduction shown the truth of my method of finding the last term of an infinite series, I cannot conceive. For in the eighth proposition, I have demonstrated the truth of this universally, and I chose previously to elucidate it by induction in the third proposition, from the facility with which such induction may be made. My eighth proposition, therefore, is as follows: "In every series of terms in arithmetical or geometrical progression, or in any progression in which the terms mutually exceed each other, the last term is equal to the first term, added to the second term, diminished by the first; added to the third term, diminished by the second; added to the fourth term, diminished by the third; and so on. And if the number of terms be infinite, the last term is equal to the series multiplied by  $1-1$ ."

Demonstration:

"Let the terms, whatever the series may be, be represented by  $a, b, c, d, e$ , then  $a+b-a+c-b+d-c+e-d=e$ .

$$\begin{array}{r} a \\ +b-a \\ +c-b \\ +d-c \\ +e-d \\ \hline = e \end{array}$$

But if the number of terms be infinite, viz. if the series be  $a+b+c+d+e+f+g$ , &c. ad infin. then this series multiplied by  $1-1$ , will be  $= a+b-a+c-b+d-c+e-d+f-e+g-f$ , &c." Q. E. D. Now, Sir, what becomes of your exultation; and how came you to be guilty of so unpardonable an omission, as not even to mention this proposition? You have, however, been guilty of a greater and more unpardonable omission than even this. For having granted that the number of terms in an infinite series

cannot be greater than  $\frac{1}{1-1}$ , and also

that my method in proposition 3, of obtaining the last term of an infinite series is just; you have wholly neglected to notice the necessary consequence of this concession, which is, the complete subversion of the leading propositions in Dr. Wallis's Arithmetic of Infinites, as I have abundantly shown in the treatise under discussion. Thus in the infinite series  $0+1+2+3+4$ , &c. the last or greatest term is  $0+1+1+1+1$ , &c. and the number of terms is  $1+1+1+1+1$ , &c. and  $0+1+1+1+1$ , &c. multiplied by  $1+1+1+1$ , &c. produces  $0+1+2+3+4+5$ , &c. Thus too in the series  $0+1+4+9+16+25$ , &c.; the last term is  $0+1+3+5+7+9+11$ , &c. and the number of terms is  $1+1+1+1$ , &c. and the last term multiplied by the number of terms is equal to  $0+1+4+9+16$ , &c. Thus again, in the series  $0+1+3+27+64+125$ , &c.; the last term is  $0+1+7+19+37+61$ , &c. and the number of terms is  $1+1+1+1$ , &c. and the last term multiplied by the number of terms, produces  $0+1+8+27+64+125$ , &c. And so in other instances which are enumerated in prop. 3. Hence, as I infer in corol. 4, to prop. 8. "In every infinite series whether fractional or integral, the terms of which have an uninterrupted continuity, the last term multiplied by the number of terms will be equal to the sum of the series. Now if this, Sir, be admitted to be true, and I defy you, or any mathematician, to show that it is not, the following propositions of Dr. Wallis, are evidently false. "In the arithmetical series  $0+1+2+3+4$ , &c. if the last term be multiplied into the number



number of terms, the product will be double the sum of all the series."

"In the series of squares  $0+1+4+9+16$ , &c. infinitely continued, the last term being multiplied into the number of terms, will be *triple*, to the sum of all the series."

"In the series of cubes  $0+1+8+27+64+125$ , &c. infinitely continued, the last term being multiplied into the number of terms will be *quadruple* the sum of all the series."

What other reason, Mr. Saint, can be assigned for your omitting to notice this discovery of mine, than a conviction of the truth of it?

You will find your next objection answered in the 29th proposition of my treatise, if you read it with attention; and I shall therefore proceed to your last remark. You ask me "how in taking  $1+1$  from 2, I obtained the remainder  $1-1$ ." It was as follows, Mr. Saint,

From	2
Subtract	$1+1$
	—
Remainder is	$1-1$
	—

Is not the subtraction lawfully made according to the algebraic rule for subtraction? And I also add, is it not actually made? For there is no other way of actually subtracting  $+1$  from 0, than by changing the sign. At least this is acknowledged to be the case by all modern writers on algebra. Now, Sir, if the expression  $1-1$  while it remains in this form, and no actual subtraction is made of 1 from 1, is an infinitesimal, which I have abundantly proved it is, it most clearly follows that  $1-1$  while it remains in this form, and one unity is not actually added to the other, differs from the aggregate 2 by  $1-1$ .

And now, Sir, I shall conclude with thanking you for the opportunity you have afforded me of vindicating my Arithmetic of Infinites, and also for the compliment you have paid to my heart; but it would have been better, if, in doing it, you had not run your head against mine, as I am afraid it has injured yours.

THOMAS TAYLOR,  
Manor Place, Walworth,  
May 7th, 1811.

## MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### MEMOIRS OF THE LATE

PAUL SANDBY, Esq. R. A. &c. &c.

**T**HOUGH the subject of this Memoir has left behind him that, which will, in time to come, distinguish him from the common dead; a few facts, relating to an individual, whose long career and exertions of eminent talents, have been a public good, will, I presume, be acceptable to the numerous readers of the Monthly Magazine.

Mr. Paul Sandby was born in Nottingham, in the year 1726, and came to London at the early age of sixteen; was soon after placed in the drawing-room in the Tower, (instituted for the purpose of instructing persons in drawing military plans, &c.) and from thence he was selected to attend the survey of the Highlands of Scotland, (as draughtsman) then carrying on under Colonel David Watson, and which took place soon after the rebellion in 1745.

As circumstances are the great governors of men, and may in most instances be said to be the makers of them; perhaps, the destination of Mr. Sandby to the Highlands was the source

of his eminence as a landscape painter, at least in the formation of his peculiar style, as, though he there saw nature in her wildest form, the necessity under which he lay of attending to particular accuracy in filling up the plans, may be supposed to have formed in him that correct and faithful habit, with which he after viewed and delineated her.

It is now too late, (except perhaps from his intimate connexions,) to learn how he passed his early days, or under whose superintendence he received his education; but from the respectable and ancient family from whom he sprung, and his personal and mental acquirements, it was evident that he had been carefully attended to. The circumstances that led to his professional excellence are more our immediate enquiry, and more interesting to others, and to those especially who are to follow his pursuits in art.

In the life of a painter little variety is to be looked for; the next day being but a repetition of the last, and the succeeding one varying only as he creeps on towards perfection. Mr. Sandby, however,

however, did not pass his life unaccompanied by interesting circumstances; for while in Edinburgh, though very young, his talents were discovered, and duly appreciated by many eminent persons in that city; and he was particularly marked by the friendship of Allan Ramsay, the celebrated poet, of the late ingenious Sir John Clerk, of Pennycook, and many others, with whom, and his brother officers in the survey, he passed a pleasant period. Though thus circumstanced, we find him not idle or indifferent to the cultivation of his native taste and talents; for at this time he made many very accurate views of Edinburgh and its vicinity; and becoming acquainted with Mr. Bell, an engraver in that city, he got some insight into his mode of etching, and himself etched a number of scenes in the neighbourhood, which were done on the spot, upon the copper. At the same time also he took numerous sketches from nature, with surprising accuracy, and made many drawings of figures, in the costume, and of the habits and employments, of the inhabitants of Edinburgh, that are peculiarly interesting, and which mark a fertility of genius, that had only to select its path in art, to attain excellence. He chose landscape-painting, and a few facts will trace him through his progress up to that height, which he confessedly attained.

After returning to London from Edinburgh, Mr. Sandby employed himself in etching and engraving several plates of various subjects, which were published by Boydell, Ryland, &c. and when the late Sir W. W. Wynne went down to Wynnstay, to meet his tenants upon coming of age, he was accompanied by Mr. Sandby, who afterwards made several tours in Wales with the baronet. He also travelled with Sir Joseph Banks, the late Dr. Solander, and Mr. Lightfoot, upon a tour to the Principality; and this journey he ever after remembered with the fondest delight, having experienced from Sir Joseph Banks an attention and kindness, which called forth in him the highest feeling of respect and affection for his liberal patron and worthy friend. During his first visit at Wynnstay, a theatre was got up, all the scenes of which were painted by Mr. Sandby; and although for very many years afterwards he never extended his pictures beyond the size

of a sheet of paper; yet in the year 1794, being applied to by Sir Nigel Gresby to paint a room the baronet had built at his seat at Drakelow House, near Burton-upon-Trent, Mr. Sandby, justly relying upon his powers, undertook the task; and notwithstanding the unusually large size of the room, he actually began and completed within the short space of two months; which to those who see it there appears the labour of years, being one continued subject of a landscape round three sides of the room. Many of the trees are nearly thirty feet in height, and the ceiling has a beautiful sky. At the same time he contrived to make numerous sketches in the park and grounds.

Mr. Sandby's brother residing in Windsor Great Park (of which he was deputy ranger,) shortly after he returned from Scotland, he went to live in that neighbourhood; and those who are acquainted with Mr. Sandby's style, will see that at this time he fixed his principles, from studying in the park and forest. While residing at Windsor, he was noticed by the late Duke of Montague, then governor of the castle, for whom he made many fine drawings, views of the castle and adjacent park; and his Grace continued ever after to be his warm friend and patron. In the year 1768, he was appointed by the Marquis of Granby chief drawing-master in the Royal Military Academy, at Woolwich, which office he continued to hold during twenty-six years.

Mr. Sandby was one of the original members of the Royal Academy. The artists about the year 1750, associated together in a kind of academy, in St. Martin's in the Fields; the year afterwards they formed a plan of exhibiting their works, and by that means in a great degree attracting public attention. In January, 1765, they were incorporated by a royal charter; and in 1768, his Majesty, in order to give dignity to the new establishment, instituted a royal academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture. The principal artists with whom this scheme of procuring an annual exhibition originated, were Wilson, Heyman, West, Sandby, Stubbs, Chambers, Reynolds, &c. He was also a member of the Turk's Head Club, composed of some of the most eminent artists of the day.

Before the extraordinary merit of Hogarth



garth was duly appreciated, Mr. Sandby joined with his friend Churchill, in ridiculing him. Churchill and Wilkes were almost the only real characters which were attacked by the moral pencil of Hogarth, but, in this instance Hogarth completely failed. Nothing could be more coarse than the abuse and satire employed by the two combatants; and the failure of Hogarth is more extraordinary, as, at first, one should have been led to suppose that, in proportion as his feelings were excited by personal animosity, so much the greater would have been the success of his exertions. It was, however, the contrary. Hogarth, appears as a real satirist, as a personal adversary; his performances were not worthy of the talents he employed. Besides this, he had fallen into an error common to many men of genius; he had mistaken his own powers. Conceiving he had discovered the true line of beauty, he published his "Analysis of Beauty," which was far from meeting the success, or producing the effect, he expected. It was then the opportunity for the adversaries of Hogarth, and the friends of Churchill, to open upon him; and he was assailed from several quarters in burlesque prints, satirising his system; and some of the best of these were from Mr. Sandby, who, afterwards becoming better acquainted with the merit of Hogarth by the production of his works, he was the first to express his regret at having endeavoured in any way to depreciate the merit of so extraordinary a genius; and every thing was done by Mr. Sandby to suppress his former publications; and no one could afterwards be more forward in expressing his unqualified admiration of this artist, with whom, indeed, he subsequently became acquainted. —

Mr. Sandby was honoured by the intimacy of the late Mr. Charles Greville, so well known as a collector and man of science; and through a communication of Mr. Greville's, Mr. S. was enabled to make some very important discoveries in working on copper, in a way which is now called aqua-tinta.

Upon Mr. Greville's return from Italy, where he had purchased the secret of Le Prince's method, he made it known to Mr. Sandby; but it had been so imperfectly communicated to Mr. Greville, that much research and investiga-

tion remained for Mr. Sandby's industry, and it was in the endeavour to complete a plate in Le Prince's method, (by sifting the rosin over the surface, &c.) that he discovered a readier and more beautiful effect might be obtained by bringing the rosin into solution, and floating it on copper, in which way he afterwards carried the art to an astonishing degree of perfection, as may be seen in the many fine works executed by him in that manner. This process for a long time was known to him alone; but with a liberality the more praiseworthy from its rarity, he communicated his discovery to Sukes, Robinson, Malton, and others, who have practised it with great success.

Mr. George Alexander Stevens had conceived an idea of a lecture on wigs, and communicated it to his friend Mr. Sandby, who suggested the adding blocks to the wigs, which was accordingly done; and Mr. S. made the designs for the celebrated *Lecture on Heads*.

It is the object of this memoir to connect with it a few remarks on the state of landscape-drawing, in this country. It has been remarked about that time, that, in a country like this, so profusely adorned with the beauties of nature, it was extraordinary that we should have produced so few good painters of landscape; and that as our poets warmed their imaginations with sunny hills and sighed after grottos, so our painters draw rocks and castellated mountains, because Virgil gasped for breath at Naples, and Salvator wandered amidst the Alps and Apennines. That our own country affords subjects eminently suited to landscape-painting, no one who views the fine productions of our modern artists can doubt. But this is of any recent introduction; and it may appear singular when it is said, that the first person, who, by his works familiarized us with our own scenery, died but the last year. But such is the fact; for before the drawings of Mr. Sandby, I believe there were few of any merit representing English scenery, and it would have been curious through such a man to have traced the art in its gradual, though rapid, progress; as he had witnessed its dawn, and lived with unimpaired faculties to enjoy its splendour; as no one (perhaps) had had more opportunities, (from his extensive acquaintance with all classes of admirers, patrons, and professors, than himself,) or

or could have better known their feelings and opinions, as they increased in taste and intelligence, with the vast exertions of the artists to reach their present perfection.

It should be observed that for many years after Mr. Sandby commenced landscape-drawing, no colours were in general use except such as were peculiarly adapted for the staining of maps and plans; and indeed it was himself who first set Middleton the colour-maker to prepare them in somewhat like their present state, and which are now brought to so great perfection by Reeves, Newman, and others.

In viewing the works of Mr. Sandby it is hardly possible to trace any other than nature for his guide: he looked alone to her, and his style appears to have been compleatly formed in the three places where he had chiefly studied, Scotland, Wales, and Windsor. The Forest and Park of Windsor seem to have preponderated, and from the studies made in those places that it is evident it early appeared to him, that the becoming a draughtsman was no easy matter of attainment; and whatever the force of genius may be, without the most accurate and faithful minuteness, it is impossible to arrive at real excellence; and accordingly his studies were prosecuted with unremitting ardour.

In his careful sketches and highly finished drawings, great precision is to be found in the outline. The foliage and ramifications of the trees, the management of the perspective, in foreshortening the limbs as they advance or recede together with the fine feeling and exquisite taste with which the extremities are touched, is surprising; his pencil-sketches from Nature have seldom been seen but by his particular friends, by whom it has been admitted, that those of about forty years back, have not been exceeded by any one; and this all will allow to be no small admission, when it is considered who are now living.

Outline was Mr. Sandby's peculiar fort; he drew with amazing facility and the greatest correctness, whatever might be the subject, or however complicated its parts. He sat down without the slightest embarrassment, and drew buildings, figures, cattle, or landscape, with equal ease, and free from all trifling. His Views of Windsor Castle shew a thorough knowledge of perspective.

When the works of this master are

considered, it should be remembered, that all his endeavours were to give to his drawings a similar appearance to that seen in a camera-obscura, and when looked at with this impression, their beauty becomes very conspicuous; the truth in the reflected lights, the clearness in the shadows, the aerial tint and keeping in the distances, and skies, will be found to have been generally got up to reach the artist's intention. As he never appears to have introduced, or depended at all upon, violent contrast for effect. His drawings will ever be esteemed by the judicious, for their portrait-like resemblance to nature, and as bearing the minutest inspection. Residing in the country where Mr. Sandby studied, and having several Views in the neighbourhood drawn by him, I have enjoyed over and over again, the pleasure which my ride, or walk, had afforded me, upon coming home and seeing in my room so close a copy of every thing I wished to recollect in scenes I had just been contemplating. There is among them a drawing of the cottage in which I live, with many figures, and animals about it; and in which my own and other infant children, instantly recognize, and call by name all the persons, and even the dogs and cattle.

Whoever has seen the exquisite drawings of Wilson, will take a lesson from that great man's method (as well as from the similar one of Mr. Sandby) in the value of adhering to fact in their imitation of nature; and yet it is to be lamented, that there are some (not professional men though, thank God!) who, while they are presumptuously advancing strong claims to connoisseurship, do great harm, by affecting to doubt its importance, and prefer an undefined wild rumble-tumble, (or any thing else you please) of penciling, to a just representation; which work they call *bold*, and spirited sketching; and aptly is it named, for *bold* must be the doers, *bolder* the admirers.

Not long before Mr. Sandby's death, I repeated to him the remarks of a gentleman who had just acquired a *taste by commission*. "Aye, (said he) these gentlemen, when they attempt to fly their kites, little suspect how soon you discover the length of the string."

Few people had a more varied mode of execution, or possessed more knowledge respecting his art, than Mr. Sandby; some of his best works, I have always



thought to be his body-colour pictures, in the execution of which he was most eminently successful; and which are rendered more valuable from the very few artists, who have encountered the laborious difficulty attending that scientific mode of painting, and met with any very considerable success.

Towards the latter part of his life, he accustomed himself to paint in oil, in which he was also successful; the same faithfulness, clearness, and accuracy, and that appearance of day-light, is to be seen in a few oil pictures he left behind him.

Mr. Sandby was a great admirer of the works of Marco Ricci, and studied them with fond attention; whenever one of Marco's pictures was to be met with, Mr. Sandby, if possible, became its purchaser; and, perhaps, he had the largest collection of that master extant in the country.

With Wilson he lived in habits of great intimacy, and it is no little praise to him that he early discovered and advocated the genius of that great man; he possessed a prodigious number of the finest sketches and studies of Wilson, obtained from the artist himself. His love for the profession tempted him to collect, at a considerable expense; and, in the course of a great number of years, he had accumulated an immense quantity of the works of various masters, both ancient and modern.

No man communicated with greater freedom, and with less reserve, than Mr. Sandby, any information he was possessed of; though I am not aware that he ever gave to the public any thing respecting his art: but, it is certain, there were few persons more perfectly skilled in the theory and practice of painting than himself; and, as he never could be prevailed upon to take under his instruction any professional pupil but his son, it is to be presumed, that that gentleman is the repository of his discoveries and peculiar methods of working in his art.

In his domestic virtues he was excelled by few, and his private worth (the most

certain of all testimonies) may be found in that confidence, respect, and attachment, which attended him through life; and, though latterly, amongst his surrounding friends, there must have been few with whom he began life, yet there were some. I remember with infinite pleasure, being one day about seven years ago at his house, when the late ingenious Mr. Grignion, the engraver, came in, who, though then upwards of eighty years of age, had come from Kentish-Town, to visit his old friend; and, as the venerable gentlemen's hands met, Mr. Grignion exclaimed, "My dear Paul, I am come to spend the day with you; for, by the memorandum on this scrap of paper, it appears, that, on this day sixty years back, you and I first met; and though, my dear friend, our hands may be colder now than then, I am sure our hearts are hotter."

Those early impressions, formed by gentlemanly habits and feeling, which are never to be eradicated or mistaken, were very conspicuous in Mr. Sandby. There was a politeness and affability in his address, a sprightliness and vivacity in his conversation, together with a constant equanimity of temper, which, joined with his having been the friend and companion of such men as Foote, Churchill, Garrick, Goldsmith, Macklin, and others of the same class, rendered his society and conversation singularly animating and interesting. Arrived at an age which few are permitted to attain, and spared almost all those infirmities which so generally accompany the accumulated years of man, his vigour of mind abated not to the last. Till within a few days of his death, he continued to paint, and, during fourteen days only preceding that event, he finished his largest work in oil, which possesses equal spirit and truth, with any of his former productions in that way: when, at the conclusion of his eighty-fourth year, he left this world affectionately remembered and beloved by all who knew him.

S. T. P.

## SCARCE TRACTS, WITH EXTRACTS AND ANALYSES OF SCARCE BOOKS.

*It is proposed in future to devote a few Pages of the Monthly Magazine to the Insertion of such Scarce Tracts as are of an interesting Nature, with the Use of which we may be favoured by our Correspondents; and under the same Head to introduce also the Analyses of Scarce and Curious Books.*

[That wretched parasite, Sir Roger L'Estrange, published the following work to recommend himself to the office of Licensor of the Press, in which he was the creature of the courts of Charles II. and James II. The pamphlet is in every respect a great curiosity, and, by shewing the sentiments of his party on this subject, it ought to put the friends of liberty on their guard. A late vizier doubtless had this publication before him, when, in the years 1793, 4, and 5, he laid so many restrictions on the press. At that time it was contrived to register presses, to compel printers to indorse what they printed, and to pass some laws which imposed on libellers, under certain circumstances, the penalty of transportation. L'Estrange's work procured for its author, the appointment of licenser, and he played the sycophant till the revolution. He wrote other works as contemptible for their bad taste, as this is for its principles.]

*Considerations and Proposals in Order to the Regulation of the Press: together with Diverse Instances of Treasonous and Seditious Pamphlets, proving the necessity thereof. By Roger L'Estrange. London, printed by A. C. June 3, M.DC.LXIII.*

*To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.*  
SIR,

**I**T is not without some force upon myself, that I have resolved upon this dedication: for I have no ambition to appear pragmatist, and to become the marque of a peevish faction: but, since my duty will have it thus, I shall accompt all other interests as nothing in competition with my allegiance.

If your Majesty shall vouchsafe to look so far, and so low, as into the ensuing treatise, you will find it, Sir, to be partly a deliberative discourse about the means of regulating the press; (the matter being at this instant under publique debate) and in part, an extract of certain treasonous and seditious passages and positions which may serve to evince the necessity of that regulation. The latter of which,

I do most humbly offer to your royal consideration, not presuming in any sort, to concern your Majesty in the former.

In this extract, is presented to your Majesties view; first, that spirit of hypocrisy, scandal, malice, error, and illusion, that actuated the late rebellion. Secondly. A manifestation of the same spirit reigning still, and working, not only by the same means, but in very many of the same persons, and to the same ends; that is, there is a combination, and design against your sacred life, and dignity, which is carryed on by the same arguments, pretences, wayes, and instruments, that ruin'd your royal and blessed father. All which I think myself bound, not only in generals, to declare, but, more particularly, to trace, and to discover to your Majesty, as a duty which I owe both to God and to my sovereign.

The first part of the conspirator's work, is to disaffect the people toward your Majesties person and government; and their next business is to encourage and carry on those seditious inclinations into action.

Touching the former; scarce any one regicide or traytor has been brought to publique justice, since your Majesties blessed return, whom either the pulpit hath not canonized for a saint, or the press recommended for a patriot, and martyr, (beside the arraignment of the bench, for the very formalities of their tryals) what is the intent, or what may be the effect of suggesting to the people, that there is no justice to be found, either in your cause or in your courts; (both which are struck at in the same blow) is submitted humbly to your royal wisdom. Nor is the faction less industrious to draw an odium upon your Majesties person, and to perplex, seduce, and exasperate, the multitude, in matters of religion, and concerning the government of the church.

There have been printed, and reprinted, since your Majesties happy restoration, not so few as a hundred schismatical pamphlets, against bishops, ceremonies, and common-prayer: in many of which, your Majesty is directly, and in all of them implicitly, charg'd with an inclination



inclination to popery. The instruments that menage this part of the plot, are ejected ministers, booksellers, and printers: and, it is believed, by men of judgment, and experience, in the trade of the press, that since the late Act for Uniformity, there have been printed near thirty thousand copies of Farewell Sermons (as they call them) in defiance of the law. All which, as they are now drawn together into one binding, (to the number of betwixt thirty and forty) and represented with figures, do certainly make up one of the most audacious, and dangerous libels, that hath been made publique under any government; and they are now printing it in Dutch too, for the greater honour of the scandal. By these arts and practices, the faction works upon the passions and humours of the common people; and, when they shall have put mischief into their hearts, their next business is to put swords in their hands, and to engage them in a direct rebellion: which intent of theirs, together with the means whereby they hope to execute it, I shall humbly lay before your Majesty in a few words.

That they propose and labour another change appears, first, from the recourse they have in almost all their schismatical papers to the obligation of the covenant; which is no other, than to conjure the people under the peyn of perjury, to treat your Majesty as the covenanters did your father; and (in a flat contradiction to the blessed Apostle) to pronounce, that hee that [obeyes] shall receive to himself damnation. A second proof of their designe may be drawn from their still pleading the continuance of the long parliament; and the sovereignty of the people; which is but in plain terms, to disclayme your authority-royal, and to declare to the world, that they want nothing but another opportunity for another rebellion. What may be the event of these libertyes, belongs not to mee to divine; but that such libertyes are taken, I do, with great reverence, presume to enform your Majesty: and, further, that the visible boldness and malice of the faction, seems not to be the only danger; diverse of the very instruments, who are entrusted with the care of the press, being both privy and tacitly consenting to the corruptions of it; by virtue of which connivence, many hundred thousands of seditious papers, since your Majestyes return, have passed unpunished. And yet in this prodigious licence and security of

libelling your sacred Majesty, and the government, let but any paper be printed that touches upon the private benefit of some concerned officer; the author of that paper is sure to be retri'd, and handled with sufficient severity.

Finally; to present your Majesty with some common observations: it is noted, first, as a very rare thing, for any presbyterian pamphlet to be seiz'd, and suppressed, unless by order from above. Secondly, It is observed of those offenders that are discovered, that generally the rich have the fortune to come off, and the poor to suffer: and, thirdly, that scarce one of five, though under custody, is ever brought to either of your Majesties principal secretaries of state.

I have now discharg'd my soul both to God, and to your Majesty; in what I take to be an honest and a necessary office; and I have done it with this choice before me, either to suffer the worst that malice or calumny can cast upon me, or to forfeit my duty. I should not speak this but upon experience, nor dare to mention it upon this occasion, but that I think it highly imports your Majesty to know how dangerous a matter it is to render you a publique service. To present your Majesty with a fresh instance:—I was lately engaged as a commissioner, in a publique debate on the behalf of the loyal officers; and, for no other crime, or provocation, but for asserting the profess'd desires of the whole party; a certain gentleman took such a heat, and confidence, as openly to charge me with writing against your Majesty; affirming withal, that your Majesty had accused me for it to the parliament, and that my Lord Chancellor would justify it: since which time, it appears, not only that hee himself was the first person that by a private tale had endeavoured to exasperate my Lord Chancellor against mee; but that, being called to account by my Lord's order, for so great, and so injurious a boldness, both towards your Majesty, and his lordship, he desired God to renounce him, if ever he spake the words, (although delivered in the face of a full committee.) If I were impudent enough to trouble your Majesty with a personal character, his familiar discourses, both concerning your sacred Majesty and the honourable House of Commons, would afford matter for it; but let God witness for me, that I have no passion, but for your Majesties service, and for the general good of your loyal subjects: both which interests, I do

do humbly conceive to be very much concern'd in some provision, that men may not suffer in their reputations for doing their duties; and that those persons who have chearfully and honourably passed through the utmost extremities of a long and barbarous warr, out of a sence of loyalty to your royal father, may not now at last be stung to death by the tongues of tale-bearers, and slanderers for being faithful to your Majesty. Which is the case of many, more considerable than myself, and among the rest in particular of

Your Majesties  
Most loyal and obedient subject  
ROGER L'ESTRANGE.

*To the Right Honourable the Lords and to the Honourable the Commons assembled in Parliament.*

Having been lately employ'd to draw up some proposals touching the regulation of the press, and to search for certain seditious books, and papers: I think it agreeable both to my reason and duty that I dedicate to your honours some account of my proceeding; especially in this juncture, when both the danger and the remedy are the subject of your present care. The drift and argument of this little treatise is express'd in the title. One particular only was forgotten in the body of the discourse, which I must now crave leave to insert in my dedication; (i. e.) an additional expedient for the relief of necessitous and supernumerary printers; many of which would be well enough content to quit the trade, and betake themselves to other employments, upon condition to be re-imburs'd for their presses, letter, and printing-materials: and it is computed that 4000*l.* or thereabouts, would buy off their stock; for the raising of which sum, and so to be employ'd, there occurs this expedient.

It is credibly reported, that there have been printed at least ten or twelve impressions of a collection entituled, *The First, Second, and Third, Volume of Farewel-Sermons: (with the figures of the ejected ministers)* which is no other, than an arraignment of the law, and a charge of persecution against the King, and his Parliament.

Upon a supposition of twelve impressions, (at a thousand a piece, which is the lowest) the clear profit, beside the charge of paper and printing, comes to 3300*l.* which sum, being impos'd as a

fine upon their heads for whom the books were printed, will defray a considerable part of the aforesaid charge, and what is wanting may be abundantly made up by the like course upon the publishers of other seditious pamphlets, keeping the same proportion betwixt the profit and the punishment.

Of the Farewel-Sermons, I seiz'd the other day in quires, to the quantity of betwixt twenty and thirty ream of paper; and I discovered likewise the supposed author of another pamphlet, entituled [*A Short Survey of the Grand Case of the Ministry, &c.*] Wherein is maintain'd, in opposition to the declarations required by the Act of Uniformity, that in some cases it may be lawful to take arms against the King.—To take arms by the King's authority against his person, or those commissioned by him. And that the obligation of the covenant is a knot cut by the sword of authority, whilst it cannot be loosed by religious reason. Concerning which, and many other desperate libels, if your honours shall think fit to descend into any particular enquiry, it may be made appear, that whereas not one of twenty is now taken, scarce one of a hundred could scape, if there were not connivence (at least, if not corruption) joyn'd to the craft and wariness of the faction.

How the world will understand this freedome and confidence in a private person, I do not much concern my self; (provided that I offend not authority) but the question to me seems short and easy, Whether it be lawful, or not, for any man that sees his countrey in danger, to cry out *Treason?* And nothing else hath extorted this singularity of practice and address from

Your honours'  
Most dutiful servant,  
ROGER L'ESTRANGE.

*Considerations and Proposals in Order to the Regulation of the Press.*

I think no man denies the necessity of suppressing licentious and unlawful pamphlets, and of regulating the press; but in what manner and by what means this may be effected, that's the question. The two main-points are printing and publishing.

The instruments of setting the work afoot are these. The adviser, author, compiler, writer, correcter, and the persons for whom, and by whom; that is, say, the stationer (commonly), and the printer.

To



To which may be added, the letter-founders, and the smiths, and joiners, that work upon presses.

The usual agents for publishing are the printers themselves, stichers, binders, stationers, hawkers, mercury-women, pedlers, ballad-singers, posts, carriers, hackney-coachmen, boat-men, and mariners. Other instruments may be likewise employ'd, against whom a general provision may be sufficient. Hiding and concealing of unlawful books, is but in order to publishing, and may be brought under the same rule.

Touching the adviser, author, compiler, writer, and correcter, their practices are hard to be retriv'd, unless the one discover the other.

This discovery may be procur'd partly by a penalty upon refusing to discover, and partly by a reward, to the discoverer; but let both the penalty and the reward be considerable and certain: and let the obligation of discovery run quite through, from the first mover of the mischief, to the last disperser of it. That is to say; if any unlawful book shall be found in the possession of any of the agents, or instruments aforesaid, let the person in whose possession it is found, be reputed and punish'd as the author of the said book, unless he produce the person, or persons, from whom he receiv'd it; or else acquit himself by oath, that he knows neither directly nor indirectly how it came into his possession.

Concerning the confederacy of stationers and printers, we shall speak anon: but the thing we are now upon is singly printing, and what necessarily relates to it.

One great evil is the multiplicity of private presses, and consequently of printers, who for want of publique and warrantable employment, are forc'd either to play the knaves in corners or to want bread.

The remedy is, to reduce all printers and presses that are now in employment, to a limited number; and then to provide against private printing for the time to come, which may be done by the means following.

First; The number of printers and presses being resolved upon, let the number of their journey-men, and apprentices be likewise limited: and in like manner, the number of master-founders, and of their journey-men, and their apprentices; all which to be allow'd of, and approv'd

by such person or persons, as shall be authoris'd for that purpose; neither let any joiner, carpenter, or smith, presume to work for or upon any printing press, without such allowance as aforesaid, according to the direction of the late Act for printing.

Secondly, Let all such printers, letter-founders, joiners, carpenters, and smiths, as shall hereafter be allow'd, as aforesaid, be respectively and severally interrogated before their admittance, in order to the discovery of supernumerary printers and presses. That is;

1. Let the printers be question'd what private presses they have at any time wrought upon for so many years last past, and the time when, and for, and with whom: and what other printers and presses they know of at present, beside those of the present establishment.

2. Let the founders be also examin'd, what letter they have furnish'd since such a time; when and for whom, and what other printers, &c.—*Ut supra*.

3. Let the joiners, carpenters, and smiths, be question'd likewise what presses they have erected, or amended, &c. when, and for whom? and what other presses, printers, &c.—as before.

And if after such examination it shall appear at any time within so many months, that any man has wilfully conceal'd or deny'd the truth, let him forfeit his employment as a person not fit to be trusted, and let the enformer be taken into his place if he be capable of it, and desire it; or else, let him be rewarded some other way. The same course may be taken also concerning English printers and presses beyond the seas.

This may serve as to the discovery of private printers and presses already in employment: now to prevent underhand-dealing for the future, and to provide against certain other abuses in such as are allow'd.

First; Let a special care be taken of card-makers, leather-guilders, flock-workers, and quoyf-drawers; either by expressly inhibiting their use of such presses, as may be apply'd to printing of books, or by tying them up to the same termes and conditions with printers; and let no other tradesman whatsoever presume to make use of a printing-press, but upon the same conditions, and under the same penalties with printers.

2dly. Let no presse or printing-house be erected or lett, and let no joiner, carpenter, smith, or letter-founder, work for

for a printing-house, without notice (according to the late Act.)

3ly. Let no materialls belonging to printing, no letters ready founded or cast, be imported or bought without the like notice, and for whom (according to the late Act).

4ly. Let every master-printer be bound at least, if not sworn, not to print, cause or suffer to be printed in his house, or press, any book or books without lawful licence (according to the late Act).

5ly. Let no master-printer be allow'd to keep a press but in his own dwelling-house, and let no printing-house be permitted with a back-dore to it.

6ly. Let every master-printer certifie what warehouses he keeps, and not change them without giving notice.

7ly. Let every master-printer set his name to whatsoever he prints, or causes to be printed, (according to the late Act.)

8ly. Let no printer presume to put upon any book the title, marque, or vinnet, of any other person who has the privilege of sole printing the same, without the consent of the person so privileged (according to the late Act), and let no man presume to print another man's copy.

9ly. Let no printer presume either to re-print or change the title of any book formerly printed, without licence; or to counterfeit a licence, or knowingly to put any man's name to a book as the author of it, that was not so.

10ly. Let it be penall to antedate any book; for, by so doing, new books will be shuffled among old ones to the encrease of the stock.

11ly. Let the price of books be regulated.

12ly. Let no journey-man be employ'd,

without a certificate from the master where he wrought last.

13ly. Let no master discharge a journey-man, nor hee leave his master, under 14 dayes notice, unlesse by consent.

14ly. Let the persons employ'd be of known integrity; so near as may be; free of the sayd mysteries, and able in their trades (according to the late Act).

But if 60 presses must be reduc'd to 20, what shall all those people do for a livelihood that wrought at the other 40?

It is provided by the late Act, that as many of them shall be employ'd as the printers can find honest work for, and a sufferance of more, is but a toleration of the rest to print sedition, so that the supernumeraries are in as ill a condition now, as they will be then; and yet something may be thought upon for their relief.

There have been divers treasonous and seditious pamphlets printed since the Act of Indemnity; as, the speeches of the late King's Judges, Sir Henry Vane's [Pretended] Tryal; the Prodigies 1 Part and 2; and the like. Let any of these necessitous persons make known at whose request and for whose behoofe these or the like, seditious libells have been printed, and they shall not only be pardon'd for having had a hand in it themselves, but the first enformer shall upon proof or confession be recommended to the first vacancy whereof he is capable in the new regulation, and the next to the second, and so successively: and moreover a fine shall be set upon the heads of the delinquents, to be employ'd toward the maintenance of so many indigent printers as shall be interpreted to merit that regard, by such discovery.

### *Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.*

#### LOUIS XIV. AND AN OLD COURTIER.

**T**HE leading characteristic of Louis was vanity, and so far did he carry it, that Monsieur de St. Agnan, and M. Dangeau, found no difficulty in persuading him that he could write verses as well as another. Louis made the experiment, and composed a madrigal, which he himself did not think very good, but gave it to Marshal de Gramont, as something which he had met with, and requested the marshal would tell him if he ever saw any thing so bad; "but," added he, "they find I have lately addicted

myself to poetry, and bring me all manner of trash." "Your Majesty," replied the marshal "is an excellent judge; it is the most execrable stuff I ever saw in my life." "You are right," said the king, "must not he be a very silly fellow who composed it?" "It is not possible," replied Gramont, "to call him any thing else." "I am delighted," said the king, "to hear you speak so frankly, no one else will be so honest; I think with you exactly; *I wrote it myself.*"

#### PETER THE GREAT.

When the Czar was in France, they presented



presented to him every thing which he admired, and one day let fall at his feet a medal with his own portrait engraved on it, with this inscription, "*Vires acquirit eundo.*" When he was shewn the tomb of Cardinal Richelieu; as soon as he saw the statue of that great minister, he displayed one of those violent transports which none but great souls are capable of feeling. He mounted the tomb, and embracing the statue exclaimed, "Great statesman! why were not you born in my time, I would have given you one half of my empire, that you might have taught me how to govern the other!" A nobleman that was present, observed to the gentleman who stood next to him, that, "if the emperor had given the cardinal one half of his kingdom, it would not have been long before this enterprising churchman would have been the sovereign of the whole."

SINGULAR SOLUTIONS, FROM THE SPANISH OF QUEVEDO.

*A Treatise of all Things whatsoever, and many more, by the most learned and most expert Dr. W. Dedicated to the Company of Busy Bodies, the Society of Babblers, and the Tribe of Old Impertinents, containing many wonderful, unaccountable, and prodigious, Secrets, which can never fail.*

*Propositions and Solutions.*

1. To oblige all handsome women to follow you, if you are a man; and the rich gallants to do the same, if you are a woman.—Be sure always to keep before them.

2. To be sure of a good reception wherever you go, and it is infallible.—Give something in every place, and you will find so good a reception that you will have cause to repent.

3. To make the woman you love run after you wherever you go, though she has never seen you before.—Steal what she has, and she will pursue you to the end of the world.

4. That men and women may grant all you ask of them.—Desire the women to take all you have, and the men to give you nothing, and they will all grant it.

5. To be rich.—If you have money, keep it; and if you have not, do not covet it; and you will be rich enough.

6. To come at any woman without ever failing.—If she walks, put on; if she puts on, run; if she runs, fly; and you will soon come at her.

7. That no clothes you have may ever wear out.—Tear them to rags yourself.

8. That you may never grow grey or old.—Die when you are young.

9. To prevent a tailor from stealing your cloth.—Let them make no cloaths for you; this is the only remedy.

10. To be in great esteem.—Get much money, live well, and treat all that come near you.

11. To prevent growing old.—Keep always in the sun in summer, and in the cold in winter; never allow yourself rest; fret at every thing that happens; eat your meat cold, and drink water.

12. That you may be successful in all law-suits.—Never pay either counsellor or solicitor, nor fees of court, for all that money is certainly lost, and it is a daily charge upon you; and if you pay them and gain your cause, still your money is gone; and if you are cast, still worse. And take notice, that, before you go to law, the controversy is, whether the money is your's or another's? But when once the suit is begun, the contrivance is, that it be neither your's nor the other's, but their's who pretend to defend both.

13. That you may never be long sick.—Send for your physician when you are well, and give him money because you are not sick; for if you give it him when you are ill, how can you expect he should restore you to health which he gets nothing by, and cure diseases by which he lives.

LAW AND LAWYERS.

Sir Edward Coke in his Institutes, frequently takes occasion to blazon the learning and importance of the lawyers. He calls them the sages of Parliament, the very life and soul of the king's council! In a speech made upon a call of serjeants, he compares the coif to the helmet of Minerva, (who was the goddess of counsel), and likewise adds, that the four corners of their cap import, science, experience, observation, and recordation.

Sir John Fortescue expresses himself in most magnificent terms, and displays, with much ostentation, the great advantages of studying the law, as well as the awful dignity and pomp of its professors; and he thinks it a great and peculiar token of divine goodness, *magna et quasi approbata benedictio Dei*, that from amongst the judges and their offspring have sprung up more peers of the realm, than from any other order of men whatever; which, saith he, can never be ascribed to mere chance or fortune, that being nothing, but ought to be attributed

to

to the blessing of God, who, by his prophet had declared, that the generation of the upright should be blessed. From which position these two corollaries manifestly arise, first, that exaltation to a peerage is a blessing from Heaven; and secondly, that this blessing may be obtained by justice and uprightness in the profession of the law. If this honest chancellor's reasoning be good, we must be led to think very highly of our present chiefs in the law, since it is plain that the practice of it is, in our times as it was heretofore, frequently the road to peerages and preferment.

#### ASSIMILATION.

Anaxagoras, one of the most celebrated philosophers of the antient world, was especially noted for teaching, that all individual beings, or bodies, originate out of one another, *Ἐκ τῆς ὁμοιομερείας*, by *homœomery*, or assimilation. Our lithologists would do well to revive this name of an occult cause; in every clay-pit, in every chalk-pit, in every coal-pit, it may be observed, that the domineering fossil is constantly occupied in transmuting, digesting, or assimilating, into substance like itself, the organic, the vegetable, or the mineral materials, which have fallen within its line of influence. In some places, one observes flint turning into chalk, in others chalk turning into flint; in some, clay turning into chalk, and in others, chalk turning into clay. The like is true of more complex transmutations. Now, if this digestive, or metamorphosing, power in fossils had a name, some laws might be predicated concerning it; as for instance: 1. That it is exerted by means of an atmosphere, since it extends beyond the visible limits of the digesting body: 2. That it is more easily exerted perpendicularly than horizontally; since the progress of petrific conversion may be traced to a considerable depth in contiguous superincumbent strata, but can be traced a very little way

sideways, where there is a trapping down of the strata, and an opportunity for lateral digestion: 3. That fossil life principally consists in the presence of the assimilating power; for a fossil fragment of whatever kind, when removed from its native bed, dies, and begins to obey that assimilating force, which domineers in the place whereinto it is thrown: 4. That light counteracts the assimilating power; the accretion of stalactites and of several crystals being retarded by it.

The transplantability of fossils, if they have a peculiar sort of life, might perhaps be effected, so as to cause coals to begin to vegetate, or silver, in mines not yet provided with these substances. Has the assimilating power a predilection for a peculiar pabulum?

#### THE DEVIL'S DINNER.

In Milton's *Paradise Regained*, the devil offers a tempting dinner, which is described in these words:

A table richly spread, in regal mode,  
With dishes pil'd, and meats of noblest sort  
And savour; beasts of chase, or fowl of game,  
In pastry built, or from the spit, or boil'd,  
Gris-amber-steam'd: all fish from sea or shore,

Freshet or purling brook, of shell or fin,  
And exquisitest name.

Probably this is a faithful description of some of those cabinet dinners, of which, while Milton was secretary of state, he partook at the protector's, or elsewhere. It differs from a modern dinner in the order of viands, the fish occurring last. It also differs in the singular circumstance, that the pastry was perfumed with ambergris. No doubt those tall goose-pies, built in standing crust, which last so long as to smell of the cupboard, were still in vogue; and might well require fumigation, when about to be presented before company.

And what is ambergris? Is it the drug we now call spermaceti, mingled with some aromatic?

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

FROM POEMS IN THE PRESS.

BOCONNOC IN CORNWALL,

*Seat of Lord Grenville.*

By MR. POLWHELE.

BOWERED in Boccannoc's glooms, as erst  
I trod

Its quiet vale, I woo'd the dim retreat,

Of sweet Elfrida's bard, his mossy seat!  
His coy Lerina's brook, and kiss'd the sod.  
But, whilst I wandered, visions of the great,  
Beam'd round, to chase, as wav'd some  
wizard rod,

My sylvan muse.—And shall not glory beat,  
In generous bosoms, 'midst the bright  
abode.

Where



Where chiefs stalk'd forth, by warlike ho-  
nour mail'd?  
Where not in vain had Charles his stand-  
ard rear'd,  
While Cornish faith and valour aught  
avail'd;  
Where shone high patriot worth in Pitt  
rever'd;  
And where, in Grenville, hath affection  
hail'd  
Shades by a consort's sister-sighs endear'd."  
*Vols II. p. 57.*

TO PROFESSOR DAVY, 1808.

BY THE SAME.

THE jealous Muse, who bade thine early  
youth,  
Traverse the dark Bolerium, o'er its cliffs,  
With Fancy ranging, pale, where Auster  
lifts  
The surge, was check'd, as philosophic  
truth  
Prun'd thy wild wing; yet scarce suspecting  
ruth,  
Pursued thy flights at distance. Quick as  
shifts  
The vernal sun and shade, she mark'd thy  
glance,  
And rank'd thy rapid visions in her train,  
Illusive, and still hail'd the fairy dance.  
But, when she saw thy chemic powers ad-  
vance,  
Where mineral Nature holds her mystic  
reign,  
Embodying forms which Poets dar'd not  
feign;  
Starting at thy discoveries from her trance,  
She own'd, with many a sigh, *invention*  
vain." *p. 59.*

TO THE AUTHOR'S SON, RICHARD; WHO,  
ON HIS WAY TO WOOLWICH ACADEMY,  
HAD NEGLECTED TO WRITE TO HIS  
FRIENDS, 1809.

BY THE SAME.

AH! why, dear boy, this long delay?  
Again comes on the close of day;  
To meet the Postman's lagging way,  
Thy brothers run!—  
And hark! the horn resounds again.  
Too true my fears!—its blast was vain!  
Ah, why thus give thy parents pain?  
My Son! my Son!  
Had not misfortune fall'n on thee,  
I'm sure thou would'st not silent be!  
O now dire forms of fate, I see  
Each hope forgone!  
How could I send thee all untried,  
Poor wanderer! thus without a guide,  
Where rushes the world's whelming tide,  
My Son! my Son!

Perhaps, 'tis thine in death to lie  
(No mother to sustain thee night)  
Or pour, the stranger passing by,  
The unpitied moan!

MONTHLY MAG. No. 213.

Or (frenzy to the firmest mind,)  
Still seeking, never may we find,  
A trace of thee among mankind,  
My Son! my Son!

In vain, would reason banish hence  
Of mortal ills the lively sense,  
Or the heart sick in pale suspense  
Each phantom shun,  
Or if by night we drop asleep,  
Midst dreary wastes, down many a steep,  
We follow thee; then, wake and weep,  
My Son! my Son!

Yet save us from the fiend Despair,  
Father of mercies!—Thine we are!  
Without thy providential care,  
There breathes not one!  
He hears the cry, when sorrow calls,  
When doubts distress, or fear appals,  
Without whom not a sparrow falls,  
My Son! my Son!

TO A FRIEND, WHO REQUESTED A WRIT-  
TEN CHARACTER  
OF LORD WELLINGTON.  
BY MAJOR C. \* \* \*

GIVE Wellesley's portrait? Oh, how vain  
the hope!

To gain that portrait in a letter's scope  
Nor vain the hope alone; but he more vain,  
Who thinks his canvas can the bust contain,  
Can to one focus in his picture blend  
The statesman, sportsman, warrior, and  
friend,

Oh! not to me belongs the glowing lay,  
That bade the multitude resound *Assaye*! \*  
Nor mine, alas! the animated strain,  
That told his deeds on Talavera's plain;  
Nor does my Muse presumptuous wing her  
flight,

To sing the glories of Bosaco's height!!!  
Yet had I pow'rs! how proudly I'd rehearse  
The deeds of Wellington in deathless verse;  
Then future ages would repeat my lays,  
In sounds of honour, and in songs of praise;  
Still should these lines, however poor and  
brief,

Serve to acquaint you with our much-lov'd  
chief;

Shew how he shines when war's dread cla-  
rion sounds,

Or tell how jocundly he'll join your hounds;  
Or his urbanity and mirth record,  
When guests surround his hospitable board!  
Paint the resources of his wond'rous mind,  
Of valour, wisdom, wit, and worth, com-  
bin'd;

Thus would the portrait in one sentence  
end,

"His country's honour, and the soldier's  
friend."

Portugal, January 1811.

\* Alluding to a poem, commencing  
"Shout Britons for the battle of Assaye."

S M

To

TO R. CARMICHAEL, ESQ. PAYMASTER  
OF THE 42d. HIGHLANDERS.

BY MAJOR C\* \* \*

**A**CCCEPT, dear Sir, a humble lay,  
To welcome this your natal day;  
When, to sum up your abstract clear,  
You dot and carry on, a year!  
Which, if life's ledger-book be true,  
Makes you exactly forty-two.  
Oh! may no checks this day invade,  
Nor drafts (save drafts of wine) be made;  
But bills on jollity to-night,  
Be honour'd and discharg'd at sight!  
And oh! if e'er misfortune's tide  
Has plac'd you on the debtor-side,  
May you now estimate a sum,  
Of tenfold happiness to come!  
And when the Paymaster of all  
The world's great-muster-roll shall call,  
(Errors excepted, items past,)  
May your accounts prove right at last.

LINES RECENTLY WRITTEN IN PRISON,  
ADDRESSED TO A COMPANION IN TROU-  
BLE, UNDER CIRCUMSTANCES OF PE-  
CULIAR HARDSHIP.

**S**UFFERER! despair not,—though thy  
prison here,  
Prompts the deep sigh, and bids the falling  
tear!  
That ruthless torn from thy once cheerful  
home,  
Destruction dictates there, th' unheeded mean,  
From wife and children—sorrowing in vain,  
Adrift are toss'd on life's tempestuous main!  
Though gloomy scenes of adverse fate em-  
ploy,  
Thy constant thoughts, without a gleam of  
joy!  
Though friends forsake thee, once esteem'd  
sincere,  
Whilst Fortune smil'd—for then, nor pining  
care,  
Nor poverty's chill blast, nor Want's pale  
face,  
Nor wretchedness had check'd thy prosp'rous  
race.  
Think not misfortune the sole mark of  
heaven,  
On crime in man, not otherwise forgiven;  
Behold the just and good partake the rod,  
And, taught by discipline, approach to God.  
Behold his favourite, the patriarch Job,  
Cast down from greatness to her sad abode;  
Mark him sustaining the severest pain,  
His virtues tried, a higher state regain.  
Hail! sacred touchstone of the world's de-  
ceit!  
By thee, th' enchantment easily we break;  
Resplendent Truth unveils a frantic world!  
And all its masquerade is now unvail'd!  
The hypocrite now stript of his disguise,  
Nor flattery can avail, nor craft, nor lies.  
In thy true mirror seen, how few there are,  
That stand the test; whose characters can bear

The emanation of thy Light Divine,  
Nor sink in value as debased coin.  
How few there are, whom purity of love,  
Not selfish ends, but truth alone, doth  
move

To visit such distress, and wipe the tear,  
Of deepest sorrow from the cheek of care!  
See priests! professors! they whose high pre-  
tence

Would augur most of sympathy and sense,  
Avoid the famish'd debtor's dismal home;  
Leave him unpitied, wounded, and alone!  
A prey to Avarice! whose malignant breath,  
Consigns to misery, and want, and death!

“Know then this truth, enough for man to  
know,”

“Virtue alone is happiness below.”

Learn now thy errors, and thy weakness  
see,

And shun the rocks which fatal prov'd to  
thee;

That e'en when blackest seem, the gathering  
storms

Affliction teacheth, and the heart reforms.

Probationary is the state of man,

Wisely ordain'd in the eternal plan,

To fit us for the better world to come,

And point our souls to their eternal home;

To teach how vain are things of time and  
sense,

Compared to our future recompence.

My friend! learn this, that trust in man is  
vain,

Frustrates our hope, not mitigates our pain;

Seek then his aid, by penitence and prayer,

Who sees thy sorrows, and relieves thy  
care;

In thy own breast, the greatest friend thou'  
find,

To guide thy judgment, and console thy  
mind.

THE FLY.—A SONNET.

**W**ITH joyous hum, the curious thinty  
fly

Within the goblet's gilded rim displays,

His wings transparent to the shining rays,

That here allure: tho' fearful yet and shy,

The juice nectarious longing still to try,

He buzzes round and round in giddy maze,

And now the tempting beverage he ex-  
says,

And now drinks deep, nor thinks of danger  
nigh!

Thus, happy fly, of pleasure's cup drink  
deep!

Since one short summer makes thy all of  
life,

No moments waste on grief, or care, or  
strife;

Leave these to mortals, who are born to  
weep!

Do thou enjoy the moments as they run,

Bask in the morning ray, or noon-tide sun.



## PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

\* \* *Communications of Specifications and Accounts of New Patents, are earnestly solicited, and will always command early notice.*

MR. THOMAS POTT'S, (HACKNEY), *for a new Process of Freeing Tarred Rope from Tar, and of rendering it of Use to the Manufacturer.*

**T**HE process made use of for freeing tarred rope from tar, may be conducted in three different ways: first, by means of sulphate of alumine (common allum); secondly, by sulphate of alumine and fullers-earth; and thirdly, by fullers-earth alone. When sulphate of alumine is used, the rope is to be cut into proper lengths and opened, and boiled in water, in which is mixed five pounds of sulphate of alumine, to every cwt. of rope. When boiled an hour it is to be taken out and beaten, and the operation repeated. The rope is next to be boiled with a carbonate of lime, whiting is the most proper. It is then to be cleaned and bleached either on the grass or with oxymuriatic acid. The operations are somewhat similar when fullers-earth is used, or fullers-earth with alum; but the proportions of the materials differ; for an account of which the reader is referred to the specification.

MR. JOHANN GEORGE DEYERLEIN'S, (LONG ACRE), *for a Machine, new Principle, or Method of making Bricks and Tiles, and other Kinds of Pottery.*

The machine consists of a box or other receptacle into which the clay is put, and also a plug, or forcing instrument, by means of which the said clay is forced onwards during the work, so as to urge the same through one or more suitable openings or orifices, which give the figure or form; and also certain mill-work for giving motion and effect to the plug or forcing instrument, and also a fit carriage for receiving and conveying away the bricks or other products of art; and if need be another carriage for supporting and conveying the combined or united parts during the time of working, or from place to place. The use and application of the machinery are shewn in drawings attached to the specification, and the necessary explanations given in it. By these it appears that by what the patentee calls "every home and out stroke of this machine, fifty-six bricks will be finished; or if the power of the first mover is increased either by additional men or otherwise, the barrow

may be made as long again, and the machine increased to double the size; by which means about four times that number of bricks may be produced in about the same time, and so in proportion to the first mover, the product of the machine will be more or less. The mode of making tiles is described with precision, and it appears that the operation in all instances depends upon what is denominated a mouth piece, which is screwed to the box by a flanch, having in it suitable openings or orifices therein. Thus there are different mouth-pieces for making mouldings to ornament buildings, and channels to convey water; and it is plain that whatever shape the hole is made into, the same form will be obtained by the clay pressed through it, which is received on bandages over rollers, to the length required, and then cut off even at each end by the separator. Tubes and pipes are made in round or square boxes, or receptacles of wood or cast iron. The piston should fit nearly tight, and be supported, or side-steadied, when lifted above the round or square box or receptacle, in order that it may be filled. Tubes of all kinds and descriptions, whatever be their shape, may be thus readily made.

MR. PETER STUART'S, (FLEET-STREET), *for a new Method of Engraving and Printing Maps, &c.*

This method is for the purpose of combining the arts of engraving and letterpress printing, so as to produce dispatch and economy of the latter, with the effect of general utility. The printing maps, figures, &c. for books, magazines, newspapers, &c. consists, in the first place, in reversing the ordinary or common way of printing or representing such figure or figures; that is to say, where the usual mode of printing or engraving the figures now described has hitherto been by a black upon a white ground or surface, the new method is by introducing the contrary effect, viz. by a white upon a black ground or surface. In other words, as the usual way of printing or representing in maps, for instance, the rivers, towns, fortifications, letters, or words, &c. &c. has been by black upon white, the new method is by producing a contrary effect, by leaving the

the tints, lines, or figures, alluded to, white instead of black; so that where in the common way the paper is covered with black or coloured ink, the new method is to leave it uncovered, and vice versa: or instead of producing dark figures on a light ground, to produce light figures on a dark ground or surface, or on a ground darker at least than the figures themselves. In the second place, instead of representing all figures by black tints or lines, or black figures, as now commonly represented on a white ground or surface. Mr. S. can adopt any other coloured ground or surface, taking care always to produce the advantageous combinations of the two arts of engraving and letter-press printing, that is to say, the dispatch and economy of the latter with the effect and general utility of the former, "a combination," says he, "hitherto wished for in vain, and from which, it may be obvious, very essential results will arise both to the artists and to traders in the arts, and, in fact, to the public, that will no doubt be actuated by interest to encourage a new invention, which may afford an extraordinary gratification by a speedier mode of intelligence, through a cheaper medium."

The engravings of the figures may be cut or stamped on plates of brass, copper, tin, pewter, type-metal, or wood, or any other substance on which engravings can be made; and, for the better adapting the ground or surface of the plate, or for the better rendering the ground or surface fit in all its parts for the proper reception and adhesion of that kind of ink used by letter-press printers, so as to produce a clear and an equal impression on all its parts at once, he causes dots or lines to be cut, marked, or stamped, or drawn across the ground or surface of the metallic plates, or other substance; or corrodes it with aquafortis, so as to produce a sufficient degree of roughness for the adhesion of the particular ink now mentioned; leaving the figures or subject of the plate or engraving, untouched by such dots or lines. The part of the surface which is not engraved upon, instead of being made

as smooth as possible, as in copper-plate engravings, ought to be made sufficiently rough, either by mechanical or chemical means, so as to make the ink, applied by the letter-press printer's balls, adhere in a way nearly equal, or in such quantity or proportion as is wanted or intended. The last preparatory process of the plate for the letter-press, previously to its being printed as described, is by fixing it on a wooden block; or by grooving it on a brass or other metallic standard; or by fixing it on a clay or earthen substance or cement; taking care that the whole body thus formed shall not be higher or lower than the types commonly used at the letter-press; and also taking care, that it be calculated in every degree to be embodied as it were with the letter-press printer's form or types, so as to produce, by the very same operation of the letter-press, the impression of both the plate and the types at one and the same time, or by one and the same pull of the letter-press printer, and on the very same sheet or piece of paper. Or the plate or plates thus prepared, may, if on particular occasions deemed more expedient, be worked off alone at the letter-press, so as to produce the intended effect of engraving with the facility and dispatch of multiplying copies agreeably to the nature or principle of operation peculiar to the letter-press.

"Thus by the means now described or specified," says Mr. Stuart, "I combine, or unite, for maps, charts, music, anatomical figures, or any figures or representations of the human body, or for all or any of the other figures already mentioned, performed in my manner, the separate arts of the copper-plate engraver and the letter-press printer, by engraving as engravers usually do, and by printing as printers usually do; thereby rendering, by the application of these united arts in the printing of books, magazines, newspapers, periodical publications which require dispatch, a very great saving or abridgment of time, labour, and expence, in the exercise of both arts, and consequently a very great convenience and advantage to the public at large."



## NEW PUBLICATIONS IN MAY.

•• *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid,) and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENSE.*

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## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION.

**F**EW discoveries in modern times have so powerfully excited the attention of the scientific world, as that of the metallic nature of potass, soda, and ammonia; though this discovery has not hitherto been attended with any beneficial practical application. It can however scarcely be doubted, that a more perfect acquaintance with the nature of metallic bodies, must be followed by improved processes in the modes of smelting the ores, and in the various arts of metallurgy. Potassium, or the metal of potass, has lately been procured in larger quantities, by heating iron filings and potass together in a gun barrel, or iron retort coated with clay. The colour of potassium resembles that of tin, it is easily cut with a knife, and solders with itself at the common temperature of the atmosphere. Its most remarkable qualities are its levity and combustibility. It is considerably lighter than water; if the weight of a given quantity of water were 10 oz. that of the same quantity of potassium would be only 7 oz. it is the lightest known solid substance. When it comes in contact with water, it immediately inflames with great violence, decomposing the water and absorbing its oxygen. It will burn with intense heat and vivid light under the surface of water, and will probably be found the most powerful agent in destructive naval warfare, that has ever been employed. The properties of sodium are nearly similar to those of potassium; except that when pure it does not inflame with water, but moves in a rapid manner along its surface, decomposing it, and absorbing the oxygen. Potass, or the vegetable alkali, in the purest state in which it is obtained by chemical means, retains 17 per cwt. of water, even after being kept in a red heat for several hours; it is properly an hydrate of potass. When potassium is burned in oxygen gas, it forms a substance containing more oxygen than potass, and is free from water; it is hard and almost infusible; but when it has

parted with some of its oxygen and acquired a portion of water, it has all the properties of potass. Ammonia has only been procured as a metallic amalgam, united with mercury, or sodium. The manner of procuring it is, by placing a globule of mercury in a small cavity, made in a piece of muriat of ammonia, (sal ammonia) one wire from a voltaic battery is connected with the mercury, the other with the muriat of ammonia: the globe of mercury is increased in size, loses its fluidity, and becomes a solid metallic amalgam.

The discovery of the metallic nature of the alkalies, potass, and ammonia, has been followed by the discovery, that all the earths are also metals united with oxygen. These earths are silex, clay, lime, magnesia, barytes, strontian, and the newly discovered earths, zucon, uria, and glucine.

Lavoisier in his elements states his opinion that barytes, and some if not all the earths were metallic oxyds, but this opinion was not supported by any proof; and the experiments of Tondi, who asserted that he had procured globes of metal from barytes, lime, and magnesia, have generally been regarded as inconclusive, but perhaps they have not been properly investigated.\* By means of the Voltaic battery, Dr. Davy procured very small globules of metal from all the earths, but they explode almost immediately after their formation, and absorb oxygen from the water, which is used to make the earths into a paste to be acted upon by the Voltaic battery in these experiments. Potassium, or the metal from potass, has the strongest affinity for oxygen of all known substances; when it is combined with the earths, and acted upon by the Voltaic battery, a larger globe of metal may be obtained from them. The attempt to decompose the earths by ignition with iron and charcoal

\* Vide Mr. Kerr's note in the 3d edition of his Translation of Lavoisier's Elements, p. 329.

had not succeeded in this country. The metallic nature of the earths will probably explain many facts in metallurgy and also in the natural history of our planet. In reducing metals from their ores, some of the earths are made use of as fluxes, and may probably affect the quality of the metals by uniting with them in a metallic state.\* In the process of making malleable iron from cast iron, after heating it for a long time, it is violently hammered, which separates from it a brittle metallic substance; this Dr. Davy said was the metal of silex combined with iron; but we were not informed by what means this fact had been ascertained. To the union of silex with iron, Dr. Davy ascribed the hardness and brittleness of cast iron. There is a particular kind of steel manufactured in the East, which is so hard as to cut glass; some of this steel has been analysed, and is found to contain silex; but whether in a metallic state, or the earth of silex, Dr. Davy did not mention. The earths bearing metallic oxyds at the surface of the globe, is no proof that they may not exist in the metallic state in the interior of our planet; and the experiments of Dr. Mackelyne on the density of the earth, agree very well with the supposition. The whole globe is about four and one half times as weighty as an equal bulk of water would be, and this is nearly the mean weight of all the metals.

Were we to admit this supposition, Dr. Davy said, it would not be difficult to explain how volcanoes and earthquakes were produced. If a current of water should by any means find a passage and come in contact with any of the metals of the alkalies, or earths, they would instantly decompose the water, and absorb the oxygen; violent inflammation and explosions would take place, the metals united with oxygen would be thrown to the surface in the form of lava, earth, and mud. An experiment, giving a miniature representation of these effects was exhibited, in which potassium, lime, and iron were placed in the model of a mountain made of clay. On water being poured into a cavity or fissure in the mountain, a violent combustion ensued, attended with vivid flames, and the eruption of lava which run down the sides of the miniature volcano. In this manner also, we may conceive new continents to be raised according to some general law

\* This opinion we find was advanced by Baron Bérn before the year 1796.

of nature, when the present mountains and continents are worn down and washed into the sea. In the course of these lectures, Dr. Davy again adverted to the meteoric stones which had fallen from the atmosphere. These he supposed might be small bodies revolving round other planets, which came in contact with our atmosphere. The earths they contained, he said, probably existed in a metallic state, and were inflamed and exploded by the oxygen or moisture which they met with in traversing the higher regions of the air. Of all the hypotheses which have been formed to account for these stones, we confess this appears the least probable. The principal objection that was offered to these stones being formed by the explosion of inflammable gas, in which the metals were dissolved, was, that to form a stone of equal size and weight with the one which fell on Captain Topham's estate in Yorkshire, would require 1000 cubic miles of gas. This objection does not appear to us of much weight. One thousand cubic miles of gas, if collected, would fill a sphere of rather more than twelve and one half miles in diameter, or a cube of ten miles. The meteor which passed over Europe in 1783, was stated to be 56 miles above the earth, and to have a diameter and luminous tail 6 miles in extent.

If we suppose this inflammable metallic gas was extended in a stratum over all the countries where it was seen to explode, the quantity of gas existing over any one place at the same time, would not be very great, compared with the space occupied by a stratum of clouds. The stones which have fallen in different parts of the world, are all composed of the same substances. Several of these stones were exhibited. That which fell in Yorkshire weighed 56lbs, those from France, America, and Ireland, were smaller. They were all coated with a black incrustation, when this was broken off the interior of the stones is of a light yellowish brown colour. They all contain silex and magnesia, with metallic particles of iron and nickel, and some interspersed particles of iron pyrites. Several specimens of meteoric iron were also exhibited; these contain iron and nickel, in combination; the nickel giving to the iron a degree of hardness which makes it very difficult to work. The numerous and well attested instances of the fall of these stones, which have occurred in our own times, leave no room for



for doubting the truth of many narrations of antient historians, of stones which have fallen in Greece, and different parts of the world. The melcine stones are all of a similar kind, and contain a combination of earths and metals which is found in no other stones; the internal evidence from this similarity of composition, in all these substances which have fallen in Europe, in Asia, and America, is perhaps the most satisfactory that could be required with respect to their meteoric production.

Great weight, or specific gravity, has been hitherto considered as one of the characteristic properties of metals; but this Dr. Davy observed would not apply to some of the newly discovered metals. Calicum, or the metal from lime; and barium, the metal from barytes, are, like sodium and potassium, lighter than water. The combustion of manganese in its metallic state, and the metals tellurium, cobalt, and nickel, was effected by placing them on a piece of ignited charcoal, and passing over them a stream of oxygen gas; being the first time these experiments had been exhibited. Tellurium burns with a blue flame, and rises in a dense smoke. Cobalt nickel and manganese burn like iron, throwing out vivid sparks.

The acid, known by the name of oxymuriatic acid, and so important in the process of bleaching, has been stated by Lavoisier and the French chemists to be a compound of muriatic and oxygen; but Dr. Davy asserts that it is a simple substance *sui generis*, not containing oxygen, but possessing of itself an acidifying principle when combined with an inflammable basis. Muriatic acid is, according to Dr. Davy, a compound of this principle with hydrogen. Some of the experiments exhibited in support of this opinion are the following:—Perfectly dry oxymuriatic acid gas and hydrogen gas were burned together without any water being produced, which must have been the case had this gas contained oxygen. The result of this combination is muriatic acid only. Phosphorus, and other inflammable substances, burned in this gas, yield results very different from combinations with oxygen. When the alkali-

lies are heated in this gas, they form what are called muriats. The oxygen of the alkalies is given out. According to Dr. Davy, muriat of soda, or common salt, is a more simple substance than what is called pure soda; for the muriat of soda is the metal of soda, united with what is improperly called oxy-muriatic gas, but soda contains the metal united with oxygen and water. If this opinion were true, the class of muriats would be excluded from chemical compounds: but we confess we cannot see any reason why muriatic acid, whatever be its constituent parts, should not be as capable of uniting with the alkalies to form a salt as nitric and other acids. Many eminent chemists are still unwilling to admit Dr. Davy's conclusions respecting oxymuriatic acid, or what he now calls chlorine, from its yellow colour; and the question respecting its constituent parts may still be considered as *sub judice*. Dr. Davy has discovered a new gas, which is formed by the union of oxymuriatic or chlorine gas with oxygen, their affinity for each other is weak. When a stream of nitrous gas is passed into this compound gas, it unites with the oxygen, and forms nitrous acid, leaving the chlorine gas unaltered in its properties.

The effect of oxymuriatic acid in bleaching he explained by the affinity of this gas for the hydrogen of water, forming with it muriatic acid, which acted on the vegetable fibre; the oxygen of the water acting at the same time on the colouring matter. The corrosive effects of muriatic acid during this process are lessened if the oxymuriat of lime be used. The oxymuriat of potass is the least prejudicial, but its price will prevent its application to the purpose of bleaching. Dr. Davy stated, he had found that the oxymuriat of magnesia may be used with great advantage; though its bleaching property is not so rapid in its operations, it is much less injurious than oxymuriat of lime, which is commonly used. The oxymuriat of magnesia will serve repeatedly for the same purpose. If heat be applied to it after it has been used, the hydrogen is expelled, and it is restored to its former state.

# VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

•• Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

**T**HOSE who are acquainted with Dr. WOLCOT, the father of living poets, are sensible that his lamp of genius still burns with a steady flame, and that his well-known powers of social converse are little diminished by increase of bodily infirmity. As a public proof of the truth of these observations, the venerable bard has just given notice of his intention to publish very shortly, the *Rival Minstrel*, or the *Challenge to Walter Scott*, *Minstrel of the North*, from Paul Pendragon, *Minstrel of the West*: edited by P. Pindar, esq. with the following epigraph:

"Incipe, parve puer, si vis contendere mecum."

"But Scotia shall not be our judge;  
When thou would'st bear the bell:  
Who, with the devil would go to law,  
And try the cause in hell?"

Mr. ADAM BUCK, an artist, whose productions have for several years past interested and gratified the public, has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, one hundred engravings from Greek Vases, that have never been published, drawn and etched by himself, from private collections now in England. It is to agree in size with those of Sir William Hamilton, edited by d'Hancarville and Tischbein, so that it may either be considered as a book complete in itself, or forming a supplement to the other two works. It will contain various specimens of the forms of Vases, a description of the manner in which they have been discovered, and a brief account of the opinions of the best authorities concerning them; and, to render it as complete as possible, two of the plates will exhibit fac-similes. It is to be delivered in numbers of about ten plates each, as soon as they can be got ready, and completed in the course of one year, if possible. The price to be six guineas, half to be paid on subscribing, for which an accountable receipt will be given, and the remainder on delivery of the last number. The drawings may be seen at Mr. Buck's, 19, Frith-street, Soho.

LUCIEN BUONAPARTE is said to have nearly completed an Epic Poem, of considerable length, in twenty-four cantos, intituled "*Charlemagne; or, Rome De-*

*livered.*" Its composition, and the prosecution of the various studies connected with it, have formed the chief occupation of the author during the seven years which have elapsed since he retired from public life.

Mr. LAWRENCE is preparing to publish a work, under the title of, *The British Farmer's Magazine, or New Annals of Agriculture*, intended to embrace every species of useful information.

In June will be published, with a portrait of the author, and other engravings, in two volumes, the remains of Joseph Blacket: consisting of *Sketches of original Dramas, Poems*, including the *Times*, an *Ode*, and *Memoirs of his Life*, by Mr. PRATT.

Oft before his infant eyes would run  
Such forms, as glitter in the Muse's ray,  
With orient hues, unborrow'd of the sun.

Gray.

Mr. JAMES P. TUPPER, member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and fellow of the Linnæan Society, has in the press a work to be entitled, an *Essay on the Probability of Sensation in Vegetables*, with *Additional Observations on Instinct, Sensation, and Irritability*.

Honiton Hill, a Descriptive Poem, by the Rev. W. T. TUCKER, A.M. rector of Wedworthy, Devon, will be speedily sent to the press; but, as no many more copies are intended to be printed than may be engaged for, early application must be made to Mr. Bagster, bookseller, Strand.

His Majesty's Commissioners of Public Records have, under the authority of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, appointed such copies of the following works, printed under their direction, as are not appropriated to public uses, to be sold:—*Calendarium Rotulorum Patentium*.—*Taxatio Ecclesiastica P. Nicholai*.—*Catalogue of Cottonian Manuscripts*.—*Calendar. Rotulorum Chartarum*.—*Rotulorum Originalium Abbre-viatio*, 2 vols.—*Calendarium Inquisitionum post Mortem*, 2 vols.—*Testa de Nevill*.—*Nonarum Inquisitiones*.—*Valor Ecclesiasticus*, vol. 1.

The bishop of ST. DAVID's has in the press, an edition of *Chrysostom De Sacerdotio*,



dotio, in Greek and Latin, with an introduction on the Importance and Dignity of the Pastoral Office.

Somerset, a Poem, by F. WEBB, esq. will soon be published.

A work, intituled, Despotism; or, the Fall of the Jesuits, may speedily be expected.

Travels in Iceland, in the year 1810, containing Observations made in that Island, during last summer, by Sir GEORGE MACKENZIE, bart. Mr. HOLLAND, and Mr. BRIGHT; with an introductory chapter on the general history of Iceland, are in the press.

Mr. PECK, of Bawtry, has in the press, a system of Veterinary Medicine and Therapeutics, on scientific principles, in two octavo volumes, with plates.

A new edition of Brotier's Tacitus, in five volumes, octavo, is in the press. It will combine the advantages of the Paris and Edinburgh editions, with a selection of notes from all the Commentators of Tacitus, subsequent to the Edinburgh edition. The Notitia Litteraria et Politica, will also be added. Many valuable notes, by Professor Porson, will be interspersed; the French passages will be translated, and the Roman money turned into English.

Dr. CROUCH has nearly ready for publication, Elements of Musical Composition, or Rules for writing and playing Thorough Bass.

The subject of the Seatonian Prize Poem, for Students belonging to the University of Cambridge, for the present year is, The Sufferings of the Primitive Martyrs.

Mr. J. B. DEPPING's work, written expressly for youth, and entitled, Evening Entertainments, or Delineations of the Manners and Customs of various Nations, interspersed with geographical notices, historical and biographical anecdotes, and descriptions of subjects in natural history, is just ready for publication, in two 12mo. volumes.

A second and improved edition of the Rev. Dr. CARPENTER's Defence of Unitarianism, in answer to Mr. Vesie, is just ready for publication.

Dr. ADAMS will commence a course of lectures on the institutes and practice of medicine, about the beginning of June. To assist those who are unacquainted with the doctrines of Mr. Hunter, a Sylabus is preparing, and is already in the press.

Messrs. SMITH and Son, of Glasgow,

will publish early in June, a Catalogue of books, including many articles highly interesting for their extreme rarity and fine condition.

Mr. SMART, author of the Grammar of English Pronunciation, will publish in a few days, the Rudiments of English Grammar elucidated, or a Guide to Parsing; containing a view of grammatical distinction upon rational principles, calculated for learners of the different classes; the arrangement corresponding with Mr. Murray's Grammar.

Some French physicians have reviewed in the *Annale des Chimie*, our Reports on the WALCHEREN FEVER; and they justly express their astonishment, that, although so large a premium was given to Dr. SMITH for his fumigating experiments, yet no mention is made of the use of fumigation to check that fatally contagious disease. Surely so gross a neglect deserves an especial investigation of parliament.

Our Reports relative to Dr. DAVY's chemical lectures shew, that students in chemistry have to unlearn much that they have received as authority in that science. It may be hoped, therefore, that we shall have no other voluminous system of this variable science, till its elementary principles are somewhat better settled.

The Board of Curators of the Royal College of Surgeons, have just awarded the Jacksonian prize, and an extraordinary premium of 10l. to Mr. J. S. SODEN, of Coventry, and to Mr. JAMES GILLMAN, of Highgate, both members of that college; for two dissertations on the bite of a rabid animal, from the consideration that the two dissertations are highly meritorious productions, and equally worthy of the Jacksonian prize.

An excellent plan has been formed by Mr. JOSEPH DAY, of Macclesfield, for the purpose of improving the mode of registering baptisms, marriages, and deaths, and facilitating the legal proof of the particulars connected with the parties to whom they refer. He proposes, that in the case of baptisms, the trade or profession of the father, when and where the parents were born and married, should be inserted in the register. With respect to marriages also, the trade or profession of the husband, and when and where the parties were born; and, in the case of burials, the trade or profession of the deceased, whether married or unmarried, and when and where born, (if

it can be ascertained). It is further proposed, that the officiating minister in every parish in England and Wales, shall send on the first Monday in every month, or oftener if required, to a registrar to be appointed for the purpose (having an office in London) separate lists of baptisms, marriages, and burials solemnized in his parish during the preceding month. The registrar in London to make out alphabetical lists of the whole, for the purposes of general reference. The difficulties that have frequently been felt in proving pedigrees, which have often produced the most injurious effects to parties claiming property, and always greatly enhance the expence of legal proceedings in such cases, must at once tend to shew the vast utility of such a plan, which there is little doubt will, ere long, be carried into practice.

The following statement contains one of the most decisive proofs of the utility of *vaccination*, which has been submitted to the public. The *first* column contains the year—the *second*, the number who have died of the small-pox in the city of Glasgow—the *third*, the whole number of deaths in the city—the *fourth*, the number of deaths in the city and suburbs.

<i>First.</i>	<i>Second.</i>	<i>Third.</i>	<i>Fourth.</i>
1792	403	1508	1912
1793	134	1356	2190
1794	278	1365	2445
1795	132	987	1700
1796	265	1327	2297
1797	134	961	1813
1798	231	1125	2064
1799	179	1025	2181
1800	224	1279	2499
1801	159	985	2096
1802	107	825	1928
1803	91	1158	2438
1804	123	1011	2224
1805	21	968	2389
1806	15	939	2280
1807	48	1102	2463
1808	14	1446	3265
1809	54	—	2368
1810	23	1121	2367

The Earl of Carlisle has recently purchased all Mr. TRESHAM's fine collection of Etruscan Vases, &c. and all the original drawings by that ingenious artist. This purchase, by desire of Mr. Tresham, was made in the form of an annuity for his life; and the noble Lord, it seems, introduced one clause in the covenant, which is perfectly in unison with his liberal and munificent character, viz. that Mr. Tresham shall agree to pass a month, or as much longer as he pleases, every summer at Castle Howard.

A reel, intended for the use of mill-spinners, has been invented by a manu-

facturer in Montrose, so constructed that it will not move after a thread breaks, which will entirely prevent the false tell, so much complained of in mill-spun yarn. A model, upon a small scale, is at present in the possession of the inventor, and is acknowledged by all who have seen it, to be both simple and perfect; and, however careless servants may be, it will be impossible for them, without an intended fraud, to make bad work; and more can be done with the new reel, than by the present mode of reeling.

The proprietors of the National Institution at the Pantheon, have added to that establishment an Apollonian Museum, intended to be not only a depository for the approved compositions already published, but a source also whence every man of genius, whether an author, an inventor, or a manufacturer, may exhibit his works to the world under circumstances of benefit to himself, which the present system does not afford. He may also exhibit notices of new or revived publications in the Museum, three months from the time they are printed. One course of lectures in the year will comprise a review of all musical publications, new and revived; and also all newly invented musical instruments, as well as a retrospect of manuscript compositions. This mode is adapted to bring forward genius, it being evident that few, except those who are at the head of the profession, or who are the favourites of instrumental performers and singers, have an opportunity of getting a piece publicly exhibited. It is intended that this branch of the National Institution shall be placed under the immediate direction of Dr. KEMP, who will not only become the responsible conductor of the musical establishment, but so arrange a regular series of lectures on musical subjects, as to render his exertions a constant means of instruction and amusement to the lovers of the art.

Mr. SALT, deputed by the British government on a mission to Abyssinia, has returned to England. He left this country in March, 1809, touched at Madeira, and the Cape, where Admiral Bertie afforded him convoy to Mosambique. From Mosambique, he proceeded to Adeen, where he visited the Sultan, and then through the streights to Mocha. Here he made preparations for prosecuting the objects of his mission. In December he crossed over to the opposite coast, where, a new port being discovered on this occasion at Amphyla, he endeavoured, and, at length with great



difficulty, succeeded, in gaining a communication with the Ras Willéd Selasse, the viceroy of Tigré. He concerted measures with the Ras to meet his people at Massowah, where he arrived in February, and found the chieftain Debile, and Pearce, an Englishman, who had been left in Abyssinia with a view of acquiring the native languages. Mr. Salt soon after set out for Antalow, where he arrived after a month's journey; the chief difficulty attending which was, the conveyance of two curricule guns through so mountainous a country. At Antalow, Mr. Salt found the Ras, with whom he continued till May, when, having succeeded in the principal objects of his mission, he returned to the sea-coast, visiting Axum in his way, and reached Mocha in the early part of June.

## FRANCE.

The following decree, levelled at the principal articles of colonial produce, and dated Palace of the Thuilleries, March 25, 1811, has been issued by Bonaparte:— Upon the report of the commission appointed to examine the means proper to naturalize on the continent of our empire sugar, indigo, cotton, and divers other productions of the two Indies. Upon the presentation made to us of a considerable quantity of beet root sugar refined, crystallized, and possessing all the qualities and properties of cane sugar. Upon the presentation also made to us at the Council of Commerce, of a great quantity of indigo extracted from woad, which our southern departments produce in abundance, and which indigo possesses all the properties of the indigo of the two Indies. Having reason to expect that, by means of these two important discoveries, our empire will shortly be relieved from a drain of one hundred millions, hitherto necessary for supplying the consumption of sugar and indigo; we have decreed and decree as follows: 1. Plantations of beet root proper for the fabrication of sugar shall be formed in our empire to the extent of 32,000 hectares. 2. Our minister of the interior shall distribute the 32,000 hectares among the departments of our empire, taking into consideration those departments where the culture of tobacco may be established, and those which, from the nature of the soil, may be more favourable to the culture of the beet root. 3. Our prefects shall take measures that the number of hectares allotted to their respective departments, shall be in full cultivation this year, or next at the latest. 4. A certain number of hectares shall be laid

out in our empire, in plantations of woad proper for the fabrication of indigo, and in proportion to the quantity necessary for our manufactures. 5. Our minister of the interior shall distribute the above number among the departments of the empire, taking into particular consideration the departments beyond the Alps, and those of the south, where this branch of cultivation formerly made great progress. 6. Our prefects shall take measures that the quantity of hectares allotted to their departments shall be in full cultivation next year at the latest. 7. The commission shall, before the 4th of May, fix upon the places most convenient for the establishment of six experimental schools for giving instruction in the manufacture of beet-root sugar, conformably to the process of the chemists. 8. The commission shall also by the same period fix upon the places most convenient for the establishment of four experimental schools for giving instruction as to the extraction of indigo from woad, according to the processes approved by the committee. 9. Our minister of the interior shall make known to the prefects in what places these schools shall be formed, and to which the pupils destined for this manufacture should be sent. The proprietors and farmers who may wish to attend the course of lectures in the experimental schools shall be admitted. 10. Messrs. Barruel and Isnard, who have brought to perfection the processes for extracting sugar from beet-root, shall be especially charged with the direction of two of the six experimental schools. 11. Our minister of the interior shall, in consequence, direct the sum necessary for the formation of the said establishments to be paid to them; which sum shall be charged upon the fund of one million, placed in the budget of the year 1811, at the disposal of the said minister for the encouragement of the manufacture of beet-root sugar, and woad indigo. 12. From the 1st of January, 1813, and upon the report to be made by our minister of the interior, the sugar and indigo of the two Indies, shall be prohibited, and be considered a merchandize of English manufacture, or proceeding from English commerce.

The following simple method has been discovered for detecting the falsification of Spanish wines, which is said to extend to the greater part of those consumed at Paris. Take a vial containing four or five spoonfuls, fill it with the wine to be examined, then, stopping the mouth of the vial by placing the thumb

tightly on it, plunge it into a basin of water, while thus immersed withdraw the thumb; if the wine is falsified, the honey which enters into the composition will sink to the bottom of the vial. When the precipitation has ceased, replace the thumb on the mouth of the vial, and bring it up. The liquor deprived of its honey generally proves to be some meagre wine, but is often nothing more than water which had held the honey in solution.

## ITALY.

Bonaparte has settled an annual pension of 3000 francs upon the celebrated printer Bodoni, of Parma: and has enjoined the minister of the interior to give him directions for printing a superb edition of Homer's *Odyssey*, intended as a companion to the *Iliad*.

## AUSTRIA.

The ARCHDUKE JOHN has discovered in Upper Styria, a mine of chrome, a very rare metal, and extremely useful for colouring porcelain.

An unknown benefactor who has lately bestowed many charitable donations, has lately sent to Count Sarau, governor of Vienna, the sum of fifty thousand florins,

to defray the expence of enlarging the building belonging to the institution for the reception of the blind.

## EAST INDIES.

A letter from Berampore, dated May 22d, 1810, communicates the following singular occurrence, which took place there a few days before. "The water in our tank," says the writer, "which I have known these thirty-four years, suddenly changed to a dark green colour, and an immense quantity of fish, many of them weighing from ten to eighteen seers, floated dead on the surface. Some few were taken out by the natives and carried away; the remainder were transported by hacky wads and buried, or applied to the purpose of manure. This strange occurrence is attributed by most people to the recent earthquake which was felt at Calcutta.

## NEW HOLLAND.

A safe and commodious harbour has been lately discovered about seventy miles north west of Kangaroo Island, on the west coast of New Holland. It is represented as capable of containing and completely sheltering any number of ships of the largest size.

## MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

*The Use of all New Prints, Communications of Articles of Intelligence, &c. are requested under cover to the Care of the Publisher.*

*Monument to the Memory of the late Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson, erected in the Guildhall of the City of London, by Smith.*

**T**HIS monument, inscribed with the name of Nelson, and embellished with the luminous pen of Sheridan, will be a lasting memorial of the abilities of the writer, and of the laudable gratitude, and bad taste, of the corporation of the City of London. It consists of three figures; a large recumbent river god; a female, with a castellated crown, ungracefully turning her back on the spectators, while she is writing the names of the hero's principal victories in Roman brass letters, on the back of the monument, and another with a medalion in her lap, on which is a profile inscribed Nelson.

There is a lamentable deficiency of appropriation in the whole, and of originality and elegance in the detail, and, with the trifling alteration of the writing, would have served as well for any body else, as Nelson. In short the design (if such unskillful adaptation of well-known figures could be called design) is, without its inscription, a monument

to let; and strongly reminds one of the old anecdote of the country manager's apology for the tragedy of Hamlet, that, owing to the indisposition of one of the principal performers, the part of Hamlet would be omitted.

*The Exhibition of the Royal Academy, 1811.*

*The Forty-third.*—The opening of the exhibition (called "of the Royal Academy,") is the annual report of the progress of the British school, and exhibits the most decisive marks of improvement in almost every department of the fine arts.

The analysis which we gave last year, produced such general satisfaction, that we shall follow the same plan in this, giving first a general view of the whole exhibition, and its relative situation in respect of former ones, and then a more detailed account of a few of the best of the works of art therein exhibited.

The whole number of pieces exhibited are 955, and are in the following proportion: about 80 historical, poetical, and fancy subjects; 220 portraits (exclusive of about 250 miniatures); 60 landscapes; 100 architectural



drawings and designs; 55 pieces of sculpture, of which 27 are busts, and the rest miscellaneous.

There are this year 510 exhibitors, 41 of whom are members of the academy; the latter furnishing 156 pieces out of 961, the whole number exhibited.

The exhibition is one of the best we remember, and the Prince Regent was guilty of no flattery in saying that he saw portraits that Titian or Vandyke, and landscapes that Claude might envy. The compliment was the greater from its truth, and the highly cultivated taste of his Royal Highness.

In history, this year, that able and indefatigable veteran Mr. West, as usual, takes the lead, and is supported by a small band of promising youthful adventurers, who, under his excellent guidance, will assuredly, with perseverance, attain a splendid rank in art.

Mr. Fuseli is very great, but sober history is not the class in which to rank him, he is himself alone, and his poetical and metaphysical subjects, are particularly grand, and possess an elevation of thought, and airiness of fancy peculiarly his own. Mr. Fuseli is both an artist and a philosopher, and illustrates with his pencil the powerful precepts of his pen. This is as it should be, professors should write, and not leave themselves to be illustrated by diletanti. Mr. Prince Hoare, in his periodical paper called the *Artist*, has given artists an opportunity of essaying their powers with the pen, and they give forcible proofs of what Fielding seriocomically endeavours to prove, that a man does not write the worse on a subject for understanding a little about it. Eustachio Zanotti, in his "*Ragionamenti sopra diverse questioni appartenenti alla Prospettiva*," says, lamentingly, "*La maggior parte dei libri, che ora escono al pubblico, non sono scritti da professori, ma da quelli, che chiamansi diletanti, lo studio dei quali non oltrepassa le astratte speculazioni della teorica: ma nei passati secoli erano eglino stessi gli artisti, e scrittori, e filosofi? Manca agli uni la pratica, e quelle cognizioni, che per essa si acquistano.*"

Mr. Dawe, in his demoniac, infant Hercules, and portraits of Mrs. Hope and children, evinces a versatility of powers, that, with his pictures in the preceding exhibitions, and those at Pall Mall, stamp him an artist of first rate talent. Messrs. Artaud, Etty, Hilton,

Joseph, Woodforde, Halls, Sass, Singleton, and Trumbull, are the other supporters of the historical and poetic pencil.

Turner's landscapes, both drawings and paintings, are above all praise; his *Mercury and Hersé*, is a master-piece.

Callcott in the same class is excellent, but a more careful pencil would improve his style.

In portraits, Lawrence places all competitors at humble distance; his portraits of the president and the Hon. Charles Stewart, in his Hussar dress, are wonders of art. After him are Sir William Beechey, Messrs. Phillips, Northcote, Owen, Lonsdale, Stewardson, Pocock, Jackson, and Raeburn.

Messrs. Bird, Wilkie, Collins, jun. and Chalon, shine in domestic humour; and Edridge, Foster, Robertson, and Engleheart, in miniature portraits.

Sharpe has some high-finished whole-length cabinet portraits, of considerable taste and beauty.

Bone, Hone, and Murphy, have some excellent enamels.

In the architectural department, Messrs. Lochner, Joseph Woods, jun. Thomas, and Ware, exhibit some rival designs for Bethlem hospital: the first of which obtained the first premium.

Mr. Soane exhibits some repetitions of the Bank, slovenly drawn; and his designs for the new House of Lords, which is tasteful and elegant, also a mausoleum for his friend Sir F. Bourgeois.

Mr. Elmes exhibits some designs in a good taste, executing in different parts of England, and some perspective views of St. Paul's Cathedral, which appear to be his favourite subjects; Mr. Gandy has some exquisite drawings. Mr. Kinnaird a good design for a triumphal arch; Mr. Griffiths, a mansion to be erected at Memel, in Prussia; Mr. Sanders, the new Royal Military College, near Blackwater; and Messrs. Beazley, jun. Pocock, J. Wyatt, Porden, and Seward, some good designs. Mr. Robinson's design for the Museum in Piccadilly, for Mr. Bullock, is in a clumsy, heavy, style, not suitable for its destination. Egyptian architecture is not calculated either for the materials or climate of England.

Before concluding for this month, it is necessary to make a few observations on the manifest partiality shewn by the Hanging Committee this year. According to the annual proposals which are publicly

publicly advertised, no exhibitor is permitted to exhibit more than eight pictures. Mr. Turner, one of that committee has *nine*; and Mr. Callcott, also a member of it *ten*; all of which, with Mr. Soanes, also a member of the same committee, are placed in the very best places. Mr. Turner has an ample apology for his situation, as there are not any better pictures to be found to supersede them; but not so in the architectural department, where favoritism and partiality

is grossly visible. Accident could not have placed all the best drawings in the highest and darkest places, and the inferior in better. The most delicately finished drawings are stuck up to the ceiling; and others, where breadth of effect and boldness of finish, required distance, are brought close to the eye. There are many better drawings in this room superceded in good places by the hangman.

(To be continued.)

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of April and the 15th of May, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 171.]

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

**ABERNETHIE J.** and **B.** College Hill, merchants. (Annesley and Bennett, Angel court, Throgmorton street)  
**Airt J.** Timberscombe, Somerset, mealman. (Scotts, Upper Guilford street)  
**Allen R.** Bedford, wool-buyer. (Forbes and Pocock, Ely Place)  
**Amick J.** Old Bond street, perfumer. (Newcomb, Vine street, Piccadilly)  
**Anstead J.** and **W. Prickett.** Old South Sea House, merchants. (Palmer and Co. Copthall court)  
**Ault J.** Love lane, East Cheap, broker. (Chapman and Stevens, St. Mildred's court, Poultry)  
**Austin R. J.** Great Safton Hill, brags-founder. (Barrow, Threadneedle street)  
**Ayres W. jun.** Fleet street, hatter. (Bleafield, Alexander, and Holme, Hatton court, Threadneedle street)  
**Bailey S.** Bladon, Somerset, victualler. (Dyne, Lincoln's inn fields)  
**Baine E. W.** Chichester, brazier. (Ledwich, Baldwin's court)  
**Bainton R.** Lombard street, provision dealer. (Walker, Old Jewry)  
**Bardwell J.** Manchester, agent. (Ellis, Chancery lane)  
**Batton J.** Ryder street, St. James's, tailor. (Hanman, Piazza Chambers, Covent Garden)  
**Beck T.** Upton, Chester, brewer. (Ellis, Chancery lane)  
**Bennett R.** Houndsditch, mercer. (Hughes and Chapman, Temple)  
**Bennett F.** Seymour court, Bucks, lace merchant. (Elmson, White Hart court, Lombard street)  
**Berry M.** Barnsley, York, grocer. (Wilson, Greville street, Hatton Garden)  
**Backburn J.** and **J. Cooke,** Lancaster, spirit merchants. (Blakebeck and Makinson, Temple)  
**Blackmore R.** Tottenham court road, painter. (Hall, Coleman street)  
**Blanchard W.** Seven Dials, dealer in paper and rags. (Kenrick, Hatfield street, Surry)  
**Boraman J.** Brighton Place, Hackney road, flour-factor. (Nind, Throgmorton court)  
**Bowdery G.** Poplar, melter. (Collins and Waller, Spital square)  
**Bowing J. J.** New Bond street, hatter. (Noy and Pope, Mincing lane)  
**Brown T. L.** Whitecross street, fire bucket maker. (Warne, St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate)  
**Buchanan W.** Oxendon street, Haymarket, merchant. (Martelli, Norfolk street, Strand)  
**Burchell F.** Warwick Place, Bedford row, saddler. (Jones and Sandell, Size lane, Bucklersbury)  
**Burrows W.** Manchester, horse dealer. (Edge, Manchester)  
**Cabburn W.** Lower Thames street, victualler. (Wybourn and Burke, Craig's court, Charing Cross)  
**Campbell I. G.** Spread Eagle court, broker. (Syms, Parliament street)  
**Caplack J.** Lancaster, cabinet maker. (Blakebeck and Makinson, Temple)  
**Carpenter W.** Wedd Wrating, Cambridgeshire, horse-dealer. (Kinderly, Long, and Ince, Gray's inn)  
**Carter I.** Manchester, corn dealer. (Cooper and Lowe, Chancery lane)  
**Chamberlain W.** Horsley, Gloucester, yarn maker. (Shepherd and Adlington, Bedford row)  
**Chattle S.** Blackman street, Borough, oil and colourman. (Minihull and Veale, Abingdon street)  
**Collins T.** Harvey's buildings, Strand, printer. (Bullock, Fove street, Cripplegate)

**Cook J.** Pailow, Essex, gardener. (Ballachey and Silver, Angel court, Throgmorton street)  
**Coombe W.** Scott's Yard, Cannon street, merchant. (Annesley and Bennett, Angel court, Throgmorton street)  
**Cooper J. N.** Beckfoot, Cumberland, and **J. Cooper,** Broughton, Lancashire, tanners. (Wigfieldworth, Gray's inn court)  
**Cooper T.** Dudley, Worcester, grocer. (Lowieff and Croft, St. Mildred's court, Poultry)  
**Cousins W.** Great Alie street, Goodman's fields, broker. (Lowieff and Croft, St. Mildred's court, Poultry)  
**Crodey W.** St. Philip, and Jacob, Gloucestershire, miller. (James, Gray's inn square)  
**Crout J.** Bridge road, Lambeth, tallow chandler. (King, Bedford row)  
**Dear J.** Homington, Wilts, carpenter. (Lowton, Temple)  
**Dewar R. C.** Great Winchester street, merchant. (Dawes, Angel court, Throgmorton street)  
**Dicker G.** North Tawton, Devon, serge maker. (Collett, Wimburn and Collett, Chancery lane)  
**Dobson J.** Liverpool, merchant. (Vandercum and Comyn, Bush lane)  
**Dodd E.** Dock Head, Bermondsey, tallow chandler. (Jennings and Collier, Carey street)  
**Drake T.** Carr Hall mill, Lancashire, miller. (Caton and Brumell, Aldersgate street)  
**Drakeford W.** Great Peter street, Westminster, baker. (Turner, Edward street, Cavendish square)  
**Driver J.** Skipton, York, oil merchant. (Exley, Stocker and Dawson, Furnival's inn)  
**Duke E.** and **F. Eetham,** Kent, linen drapers. (Beckett and Weale, Broad street, Golden square)  
**Edwards W.** Bruton, Somerset, blacksmith. (Shepherd and Adlington, Bedford row)  
**Ellery J.** Orange row, Kennington road, chymist. (Hannam, Piazza Chambers, Covent Garden)  
**Favenc P.** Winchester street, merchant. (Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday street)  
**Fawson T.** Great Piazza, Covent Garden, hotel keeper. (Hannam, Piazza Chambers, Covent Garden)  
**Field J.** St. Alban's, butcher. (Alexander, Lincoln's inn square)  
**Fisk R.** Wickham Market, Suffolk, shopkeeper. (Dyne, Lincoln's inn fields)  
**Fitch W.** Surry street, Strand, tailor. (Smith, Tokenhouse yard)  
**Flaxman J.** Dean street, Red Lion square, cheesemonger. (Darke, Prince's street, Bedford row)  
**Fonscca A. A.** Prescot street, dealer. (Isaacs, St. Mary Axe)  
**Ford J.** Minorities, trunk maker. (Noy and Pope, Mincing lane)  
**Garrett J. jun.** Harting, Sussex, mealman. (Platt, Temple)  
**Gibson E.** and **C. P. Whitaker,** Great St. Helen's, merchants. (Dawes, Angel court, Throgmorton street)  
**Goldney T. B.** Seymour court, Bucks, lace merchant. (Elmson, White Hart court, Lombard street)  
**Gordon R.** and **A. Manchester,** travelling chapmen. (Ellis, Chancery lane)  
**Grimwood D.** Kennington lane, Surry, factor. (Sherwood, Cuthion court, Broad street)  
**Griffin R.** Birmingham, draper. (Egerton, Gray's inn square)  
**Griffiths J.** Knighton, Radner, draper. (Cardale and Spear, Gray's inn)  
**Haddock U.** Bristol, colour manufacturer. (Neelie, Staple's inn)  
**Hall R. W.** Clement's lane, merchant. (Jones and Sundell, Size lane, Bucklersbury)  
**Hankinson M.** Pendleton, Lancashire, dealer. (Hurd, Temple)  
**Mayward J.** Suffolk street, Charing Cross, carpenter. (Chippendale)



(Chippindal), Great Queen Street, Lincoln's inn fields  
 Benson S. Fetter lane, tailor. (Swan, New Basinghall Street)  
 Will R. Frome Selwood, Somerset, cutler. (Davies, Louthbury)  
 Holmes H. Liverpool, merchant. (Fairthorne and Clarke, Wainford court, Throgmorton Street)  
 Hufam C. and W. H. Limehouse, ship chandlers. (Feasdale, Merchant Taylor's Hall, Threadneedle Street)  
 Hunt R. Lynn, Norfolk, tailor. (Anstice and Cox, Temple)  
 Hurrell I. Henny, Essex, miller. (Meggison and Fairbanks, Hatton Garden)  
 Jacobs J. Walcot, Somerset, plasterer. (Shepherd and Adlington, Bedford row)  
 Jones S. Duke Street, Aldgate, draper. (Jopson, Cable Street, Holborn)  
 Jones J. Davies Street, Hanover square, upholster. (Richardson, Fisher, and Luke, Bury Street, St. James's)  
 Jones J. Edmonton, wheelwright. (Warne, Broad Street)  
 Keyes R. Skinner Street, victualler. (Hall and Drake, Sater's Hall, Cannon Street)  
 Kirke J. Little Tower hill, wine merchant. (Tucker, Bartlett's buildings)  
 Knowlton C. W. Fleet Street, hatter. (Meymott, Burrows's buildings, Blackfriars' road)  
 Lawton T. and J. Davison, Riding House lane, St. Mary le bone, painters. (Lee, Cable Street, Holborn)  
 Lemay J. Poplar, victualler. (Mitchell, Union court, Broad Street)  
 Levy H. Knifol, shopkeeper. (Harris, Cable Street, Houndsditch)  
 Little C. H. and T. Carlisle, cotton manufacturers. (Birket, Bond court, Walbrook)  
 Longfale G. B. Green Lettuce lane, insurance broker. (Bunt and Eowman, Old Bethlem)  
 Lowe R. Haymarket, linen draper. (Putt, Staple's inn)  
 Mair R. Liverpool, linen draper. (Sheppard and Adlington, Bedford row)  
 Martin T. and J. Edwards, blacking manufacturers. (Lowless and Croffe, St. Mildred's court, Poultry)  
 Merryfield J. Plymouth, greaser. (Anstice and Cox, Inner Temple)  
 Mills J. Back-church lane, Whitechapel, victualler. (Templer, Burr Street, East Smithfield)  
 Monhouse A. Stockport, flour dealer. (Miler and Parry, Temple)  
 Morgan E. jun. Knighton, Radnor, woolshopler. (Jenkins, Jones, and Abbott, New Inn)  
 Morrison J. Church court, Clement's lane, merchant. (Allison, Freeman's court, Cornhill)  
 Nutt T. Spalding, draper. (Tilson and Preston, Bridge Street, Blackfriars)  
 Owen A. Bell Yard, stationer. (Cable, Farnival's inn)  
 Oxley S. Pontefract, York, druggist. (Blacklock and Makinson, Temple)  
 Pacey J. Worcester, hoffer. (Platt, Temple)  
 Pace J. Swaffham, Norfolk, brewer. (Goldard, Gray's inn square)  
 Page S. St. Martin's Church yard, Westminster, dealer. (Young and Hughes, Elix Street, Strand)  
 Paice A. Bridge Street, Lambeth tea dealer. (Holland, Lambeth road)  
 Park T. New North Street, Red Lion square, agent. (Hannam, Piazza Chambers, Covent Garden)  
 Paulson J. Manchester, manufacturer. (Ellis, Chancery lane)  
 Pell F. jun. Maidstone, cooper. (Jones, Millman place, Bedford row)  
 Pettit R. College hill, merchant. (Annesley and Bennett, Angel court, Throgmorton Street)  
 Petty H. Buckersbury, merchant. (Tarn, Wainford court)  
 Pickton T. Hillingdon, soap-manufacturer. (Harding, Primrose Street)  
 Ponsford M. Brewsterland, Devon, shopkeeper. (Draue and Loxham, New Inn)  
 Porter W. and J. York, skinners. (Eyre, Gray's inn square)  
 Pratten C. Bristol shoemaker. (Burroughs, Cable Street, Falcon square)  
 Prebble J. Bow, miller. (Robins, Bouverie Street, Fleet Street)  
 Prichard W. St. Martin's Church yard, Westminster, cabinet maker. (Lemage, Cable Street, Mew's Gate)  
 Reid W. Bristol, insurance broker. (Tarrant, Clarke, and Richards, Chancery lane)  
 Rice W. Liverpool, merchant. (Windle, John Street, Bedford row)  
 Rippon R. W. Lees and T. Wilkinson, jun. Liverpool, merchants. (Tilson and Preston, Chatham Place, Blackfriars)  
 Robinson F. Liverpool, merchant. (Blacklock, Temple)  
 Robinson T. Romford, printer. (Jones, Martin's lane, Cannon Street)  
 Robinson I. Whitehaven, Cumberland, mercer. (Pearson, Staple's inn)  
 Robson J. Manchester, innkeeper. (Milne and Parry, Temple)  
 Rose W. Stratford, Essex, dealer and chapman. (Curtis, Mikens)  
 South J. T. Le Mefurier, and H. L. South, Audin Friars,

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merchants. (Crowder, Lawie, and Garth, Frederic's Place, Old Jewry)  
 Ryde J. and C. C. Bulley, Pope's head alley, Cornhill, brokers. (Lane, Lawrence Pountney hill)  
 Saffery J. Canterbury, bookseller. (Dyne, Lincoln's inn fields)  
 Salter W. Reixton, Surry, merchant. (Custon, St. Thomas's Street, Southwark)  
 Scott T. and W. Jordan, St. Pancras, builders. (Edwards and Lyon, Great Russell Street)  
 Shaw Z. Dudley, Worcester, mercer. (Anstice and Cox, Temple)  
 Shirvey W. Charlotte Street, Whitechapel, grocer. (Williams, Staple's inn)  
 Sidebotham D. Stockport, merchant. (Edge, Inner Temple)  
 Slade P. Charles Street, Hampstead road, coach smith. (Brown, Ratbone Place)  
 Smith W. London, mariner. (Dawes, Angel court, Throgmorton Street)  
 Smith's New Cavendish Street, milliner. (Leggett and Vandergucht, Craven Street)  
 Smithson R. Hull, coal merchant. (Edmunds and Son, Lincoln's inn)  
 Smithson J. Blackfriars road, grocer. (Rofwell, St. Michael's Church yard, Cornhill)  
 Socket T. Holt, Denbigh, butcher. (Nuxley, Temple)  
 Southall R. S. and B. Dudley, nail ironmongers. (Mayhew, Symond's inn)  
 Sowerby P. Liverpool, provision dealer. (Windle, John Street, Bedford row)  
 Stanley J. Deal, ironmonger. (Farlow, Bourse's Street, and Roberts, Clement's inn)  
 Stanley J. and T. Fleming, Deal, ship agents. (Dyne, Lincoln's inn fields)  
 Stewart D. Greek Street, Soho, jeweller. (Primrose, Southampton buildings, Holborn)  
 Stratton H. Blackfriars' road, stove grate manufacturer. (Birket, Bond court, Walbrook)  
 Swatton G. Cumberland Street, liquor merchant. (Lees, Cable Street, Holborn)  
 Taylor W. Beccles, Suffolk, hatter. (Sudlow, Monument yard)  
 Thomas J. Pickett Street, Strand, linen draper. (Tilson and Preston, Chatham place, Blackfriars)  
 Thomson W. Manchester buildings, Westminster, merchant. (Aspinall, Quality court, Chancery lane)  
 Thorne P. Tavistock, Devon, miller. (Davis, Essex Street, Strand)  
 Tolley W. jun. Richmond, Surry, saddler. (Clarke, Thavies inn)  
 Vandrant J. Bristol, dealer and chapman. (Heelis, Staple's inn)  
 Wainwright R. Manchester, manufacturer. (Milne and Parry, Temple)  
 Walker H. sen. and J. and J. Leeds, cloth merchants. (Batty, Chancery lane)  
 Waring J. Alton, Hants, woolshopler. (Dyne, Lincoln's inn fields)  
 Watson J. Fish Street hill, merchant. (Bryant, Copthall court, Throgmorton Street)  
 Wellford J. Old South Sea House, Broad Street, insurance broker. (Allan, Frederic's place, Old Jewry)  
 Wells G. Hadleigh, Suffolk, drapper. (Noy and Pope, Mincing lane)  
 Whately W. Lawrence Pountney hill, merchant. (Lane, Lawrence Pountney hill)  
 Whinfield J. Gatehead, Durham, ironmonger. (Rimington and Wake, Sheffield)  
 Whitaker C. P. Great St. Helen's, merchant. (Blunt and Rowman, Old Bethlem)  
 White H. George Street, Manchester square, coal merchant. (Kibbolewhite, Rowland and Robinson, Gray's inn place)  
 Whittle J. Liverpool, tailor. (Windle, John Street, Bedford row)  
 Widnell J. Holborn, potter. (Dixon and Co. Paternoster row)  
 Wildman C. Newport Street, Long acre, silverfinish. (Smart, Clement's inn)  
 Wilkinson E. Charles Street, St. James's, milliner. (Williams, Red Lion square)  
 Williams S. R. Audin Friars, merchant. (Tarn, Wainford court)  
 Willshaw S. City road, tailor. (Chapman and Stevens, St. Mildred's court, Poultry)  
 Wilson T. sen. St. Clement, Cornwall, iron trafter. (Cardale and Spear, Gray's inn)  
 Wood R. Market Street, St. James's, wine merchant. (Field and Sheargold, Clifford's inn)  
 Wood J. E. Adford, Kent, wine merchant. (Alcock, Corner, and Lindsey, St. Thomas's Street, Southwark)  
 Young W. and F. Handcock, South Shields, Durham, merchants. (Bell and Brodrick, Bow lane)

## DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Adams, E. G. High Street, Mary le-bone, apothecary, May 25  
 Anderson, J. Garshead, Durham, grocer, May 16  
 Anderson, A. and D. Robertson, Coleman street, merchants, May 21  
 Andrews, T. Basinghall Street, Blackwell-hall, fatter, May 25  
 Annis, T. Southwark, Lewisham, Kent, miller, June 8  
 Arbuthnot, A. Philpot lane, and Eumaghnam, merchant, June 5  
 Arbuthnot, A. and R. Bracken, Philpot lane, merchants, June 25  
 Arscott, R. Pyne's mill, near Exeter, miller, May 10

- Ashwell, J. W. Colchester, grocer, May 29  
 Archison, W. Newgate street, boot and shoe-maker, May 18  
 Atkins, J. Norwood, dealer, May 25  
 Ayres, J. Stratford, coal merchant, May 18  
 Baillie, G. and J. Jaffray, Finsbury place, merchants, June 11  
 Ball, J. Hetherfett, Norfolk, engineer, May 18  
 Bartlett, J. Colyton, Devon, bag maker, June 6  
 Bell, W. Leeds, grocer, May 25  
 Benner, W. Lawrence Pootney hill, tea dealer, May 18  
 Bent, R. Lincoln's Inn fields, merchant, April 30  
 Berkeley, T. Cornhill, merchant, June 8  
 Bishop, T. Birmingham, plater, May 31  
 Blow, J. Hertford, currier, June 8  
 Blow, W. Hertford, tanner, June 8  
 Blundell, F. F. Coleman street, insurance broker, May 18  
 Boddington, T. Northampton, mercer, June 8  
 Bromhead, W. Stamford, Lincoln, ironmonger, June 8  
 Brookman, J. Winchester, tanner, May 28  
 Bruce, R. Bartholomew lane, insurance broker, May 18  
 Cade, J. and J. Stevens, Garlick hill, wine merchants, June 15  
 Capes, W. Gainsburgh, Lincoln, mercer, August 7  
 Carter, J. Crosby square, Bishopgate street, merchants, May 18  
 Causton, W. Finsbury square, letter founder, May 18  
 Chamberlain, N. Fleet street, druggist, May 25  
 Corrie, High street, Lambeth, common brewer, May 25  
 Coward, F. Fugglestone, St. Peter, and J. Brewer, Burcumb, Wilts, clothiers, June 6  
 Crowley, D. Portsmouth, tailor, May 25  
 Curtis, J. Spring street, St. Mary le bone, tallow chandler, June 4  
 Darwin, H. Southampton, tailor, May 18  
 Davidson, J. East India chambers, Leadenhall street, merchant, June 4  
 Davies, T. Haverfordwest, mercer, May 23  
 Davison, J. New Brentford, linen draper, June 4  
 Dawes, J., W. Noble, R. H. Croft, and R. Banwick, Fall Mall, bankers, May 4-8  
 De Charmilly, P. F. V. Somerset street, Portman square, coal merchant, May 14  
 De la Chauxette, F. D. Leadenhall street, merchant, June 4  
 Devey, R. Stourbridge, upholsterer, May 27  
 Dinale, J. Hill, dealer, May 25  
 Dixon, M. Borough High street, hop merchant, May 14, June 18  
 Dugan, T. Bread street, warehouseman, May 15  
 Duncan, W. and A. Liverpool, drapers, May 21  
 Dunn, J. and C. Robinson, Wood street, factors, May 15  
 Eyer, R. Dudley, Worcester, grocer, June 6  
 Eastman, T. Clement's lane, London, merchant, June 15  
 Easton, W. and R. jun. Bucklersbury, warehousemen, May 21  
 Edwards, E. Liverpool, butcher, June 4  
 Ellis, C. Jermy street, tallow chandler, May 25  
 Etherington, T. Lawrence Pountney lane, broker, June 4  
 Evans, R. Merthyr, Tydvil, Glamorgan, shopkeepers, May 23  
 Fairburn, J. Minories, bookseller, May 18  
 Fearon, J. Cheapside, Norwich-shawl manufacturer, May 18  
 Fenton, J. and G. Moore, Rotherhithe, smiths ironmongers, May 18  
 Ferguson, J. Burr street, mariner, May 18  
 France, S. Liverpool, butcher, June 4  
 Franco, M. Spital square, insurance broker, June 15  
 Fulford, J. Hoo mill, Warwick, miller, June 6  
 Gibson, T. Leicester street, Westminster, victualler, May 25  
 Goudwin, J. Ludlow, Salop, shopkeeper, June 5  
 Grant, C. Broad street, merchant, May 28  
 Hall, R. Liverpool, grocer, June 5  
 Hancock, E. Ludley, banker, May 21  
 Harrison, F. Camomile street, Ratier, June 25  
 Haffill, W. Manchester, grocer, May 27  
 Hawkley, J. Arnold, Notts, merchant, June 4  
 Hemming, J. Worcester, whitewash, May 28  
 Hentch, J. Holborn, haberdasher, May 18  
 Hensell, G. Little East Cheap, undertaker, June 11  
 Hewlett, T. Southborough, Kent, gun-powder manufacturer, May 15  
 Hills, B. Enfield, linen draper, May 18  
 Hince, J., C. P. Wyatt, and F. Keyd, Horsleydown, lead manufacturers, May 15  
 Hodgson, J. jun. Coleman street, merchant, May 4  
 Hook, T. Bermondsey New Road, victualler, July 1  
 Hooker, T. Mary le bone street, grocer, May 25  
 Howland, T. Thame, Oxford, carrier, July 2  
 Humphrys, M. Bristol, dealer and chapman, June 4  
 Hunter, J. Great Newport street, haberdasher, May 15  
 Inglis, J. Billiter square, merchant, May 18  
 Johnson, W. G. Bond court, Walbrook, merchant, June 8  
 Jukes, G. M. Gosport, merchant, May 7  
 Jukes, E. Gosport, merchant, May 7  
 Kerry, R. Bucklersbury, warehouseman, May 19  
 Killick, R. Southampton, upholsterer, May 25  
 Kirkby, W. M. Chester, merchant, May 21  
 Kyrton, J. Gray's Inn, scrivener, May 4  
 Knott, J. Margate, shoemaker, May 8  
 Knowlton, C. Busto, linen draper, May 25  
 Lande, A. Leadenhall street, hardwareman, June 8  
 Lane, J. Petworth, Sussex, linen draper, June 5  
 Lane, A. Minorca, haberdasher, May 18  
 Leaver, T. Plymouth, merchant, May 18  
 Lee, S. Birch lane, merchant, June 4  
 Lemay, J. Ramsgate, shopkeeper, June 1  
 Lomnitz, B., and W. Rifon, Fenchurch street, merchant, June 8  
 Longman, S. Bristol, linen draper, May 18  
 Lord, T. Devonshire street, piano forte maker, May 18  
 Lowton, E. Mark lane, merchant, June 15  
 Luckhurst, T. Canterbury, draper, May 28  
 Luxton, J. Exeter, linen draper, May 15  
 Macpherson, W. Maiden lane, straw hat manufacturer, May 18  
 Major, W. Friday street, Norwich-shawl manufacturer, June 1  
 Marriott, S. Cateaton street, vintner, June 1  
 Mash, J. Red-lion passage, potato merchant, May 25  
 Maskelyne, G. Bristol, merchant, May 31  
 Mayhew, R. Sutton, miller, May 21  
 Monnet, Louis, Spring Garden, tavern keeper, May 21  
 Morton, A. Ham Common, corn dealer, May 15  
 Mupper, P. Bristol, haberdasher, May 23  
 Normington, J. St. Martin's le Grand, trimming manufacturer, May 25  
 Poulton, J. Liverpool, dry salter, May 21  
 Parsons, J. Bread street hill, calenderer, June 8  
 Penn, J. Leather lane, oil and colourman, May 21  
 Perkins, J. Birmingham, factor, June 5  
 Pickfay, W. Exeter, linen draper, June 25  
 Powis, T. jun. Southwark, linen draper, June 11  
 Pratt, W. Bromley, Kent, victualler, June 8  
 Price, S. Mik street, warehouseman, May 21  
 Randall, T. Oxford, linen draper, May 6  
 Remington, J. St. Ives, liquor merchant, May 27  
 Richardson, T. Halifax, dyer, May 31  
 Riddell, G. Berwick-on-Tweed, grocer, May 24  
 Riley, H. Souterhouse, Halifax, cotton spinner, May 15  
 Robinson, H. St. John street, West Smithfield, iron-founder, May 14  
 Robinson, C. Wood street, Cheapside, cloth worker, May 25  
 Roome, B. Great Carter lane, Doctors' Commons, June 8  
 Routledge, E. sen. and jun. Burdockside, Cumberland, drovers, May 22  
 Rowton, W. and T. Morhall, Chester and Shrewsbury, bankers, June 1  
 Rutt, T. Dalton, Middlesex, stockbroker, May 18  
 Sanderford, W. Liverpool timber merchant, June 7  
 Sanderford, R. jun. Hull, grocer, June 7  
 Sankey, C. James street, Covent Garden, cheesemonger, June 15  
 Seager, S. P. Maidstone, dealer, May 25  
 Seddon, T. Salford, Manchester, victualler, May 21  
 Sharp, C. B. Birmingham, factor, June 5  
 Shawford, W. C. Albany Piccadilly, confectioner, May 18  
 Shendon, T. Market E. tworth Leicester, June 6  
 Sherratt, W. Birmingham, carrier, May 31  
 Shevill, W. Burr street, wrapping dealer, May 15  
 Smith, T. N. Worcester, draper, June 4  
 Soanes, R. Mark lane provision merchant, May 25  
 Southcomb, T. Great Queen street, Lincoln's Inn fields, merchant, May 18  
 Southwood, T. Castle street, Holborn, carpet dealer, June 1  
 Spading, D. Thorpe, Norfolk, liquor merchant, June 3  
 Stone, J. Bridge road, Lambeth, feedman, May 29  
 Sutton, E. Houndditch, butcher, June 4  
 Swan, J. Wapping Wall, malt and block maker, May 25  
 Sykes, W. White Lion street, Norton Folgate, ice-factory, June 19  
 Taylor, J. Great Tower street, woolen draper, May 18  
 Threshaw, J. Shaw, Chapel, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer, June 6  
 Thomas, J. Horsham, brandy merchant, May 14  
 Tierney, J. Bishopgate street, merchant, June 4  
 Tooke, L. and A. Todd, Strand, wine merchants, June 1  
 Townsend, E. Maiden lane, Covent Garden, wine and cider merchant, June 4  
 Troutbeck, C. Rathbone place, upholsterer, June 8  
 Turner, T. Liverpool, cheesemonger, May 22  
 Vaughan, J. Braintree Quay, Northampton, merchant, June 8  
 Veichtner, J. F. Angel court, Throgmorton street, merchant, June 15  
 Vernon, T. Torchester, Northampton, grocer, June 8  
 Von Ellen, C. B. Gray's Inn, Coffee house, Holborn, merchant, May 18  
 Walker, J. Backman street, linen draper, May 15  
 Ward, R. Old street, victualler, May 25  
 Weisall, W. Oxford street, linen draper, June 15  
 Welings, T. Whitechapel, painter, May 25  
 Whalley, T. and J. W. Friday street, warehousemen, June 8  
 Whitnell, J. Golden lane, victualler, June 1  
 Wiggins, S. Cloth Fair, tailor, June 8  
 Wilgoofe, C. S. Philip and Jacob, Gloucester, coal merchants, June 6  
 Wilms, J., G. M. Jukes, J. G. Jackson, and J. Langley, Salisbury square, merchants, June 6  
 Wilson, J. Beak street, Golden square, men's mercer, June 1  
 Winter, T. W. H. li, innholder, June 18  
 Wood, H. Holborn, coach smith, May 25  
 Woodroffe, E. Woolmanhouse, Gloucester, iron manufacturer, May 15  
 Wright, W. New Road, Middlesex, coach maker, May 20  
 Wright, S. White Hart lane, Whitechapel, merchant, June 8



## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Clementi's Introduction (fifth edition) to the Art of Playing on the Piano-forte.* 10s. 6d.

HAVING in a former number entered into the merits of this useful work, it only remains for us to say, that the present edition possesses additional claims to the notice of young practitioners; that the national airs now introduced are given in the best style and most correct fingering, and that the new exercises are most judiciously constructed for the advancement of the unpractised finger.

*Appendix to the Fifth Edition of Clementi's Introduction to the Art of playing on the Piano-forte. Arranged and fingered by M. Clementi, esq.* 1s. 1s.

The preludes, exercises, national airs, and variations, together with the other pleasing and instructive pieces, forming the present *Appendix* to Clementi's ingenious and valuable "Introduction to the Art of Piano-forte Performance," offer to the juvenile student a body of practical lessons, from which, if properly attended to, he cannot but derive rapid and considerable improvement. The *fingering*, the first object with those who would acquire a graceful and facile execution, is strikingly accurate; and it is but just to say that where it varies from the *general mode*, it is by its superiority.

*A Ground, with Variations, for the improvement of Young Performers on the Piano-forte, by T. Cooke.* 4s.

To this Ground, to which Mr. Cooke has appended fifty-seven variations, is prefixed a view of the piano-forte keyboard, including the additional keys. The Ground consists of the descending notes of the octave, taken in C; and the variations possess the merit of proceeding by a nicely graduated scale of difficulty, from the most simple, to a somewhat elaborate execution; and cannot but greatly serve its evident object, that of juvenile improvement.

*Grand Sonata for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Violin, (ad lib.) dedicated to Mr. Woelfl, by F. Fiorillo.* 5s.

Though, in our opinion, the piece before us is not calculated to delight the general, or uncultivated, ear, yet justice demands that we speak of it in high terms of approbation. If its style is not open and florid, it is well-studied and scientific; and if we cannot allow

it the praise of glowing and striking passages, neither can we deny that the ideas are sterling and well-connected, and that the *real master* is evident in every movement.

*Favourite Airs and Duos, in the serious Opera of Zaira, as performed with unbounded applause at the King's Theatre, Haymarket. Arranged for the Piano-forte or Harp, by Felice Roccapi, esq.* 10s. 6d.

These airs with the merits of which the public are so well acquainted, are arranged with taste and judgment. The accompaniment is given with every attention to the best possible effect, and the text is as accurate in its pointing, as the style of the adaptation is elegant and masterly.

*A favourite Military Divertimento for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Flute. Composed and dedicated to Lady Charlotte Hood, by Osmond Sagery.* 2s. 6d.

The martial and familiar cast of this composition will not fail to please the lovers of light, but striking, composition. Many of the thoughts are novel, and the general effect bespeaks a taste and a genius capable of higher efforts.

"Sweet Home;" a Polacca, introduced in the Opera of the Castle of Andalusia, by Mr. Brabam. Composed by T. Cooke. 2s. 6d.

"Sweet Home" is an air with the merit of which the musical world are well acquainted. Of its introduction into the above justly admired opera, and the style in which it is here offered to the public, we cannot but approve. In the Castle of Andalusia, it was particularly appropriate, and is here tastefully ornamented, and judiciously accompanied.

"My Nannie O;" a favourite Scots Ballad, by Burns. Sung by Mr. Broadhurst, at Sadler's Wells, in the Pantomime of Dulce Dumum. Composed by W. Reeve. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Reeve has hit off this little ballad with considerable felicity. The style is truly Scotch, and so appropriate to the cast and sentiment of the poetry, as to be as interesting as it is pure and simple.

*The American Rondo. Composed and arranged for the Piano-forte, by Mr. Holst.* 2s.

The introduction to this piece is analogous and ingenious; and the subject of the Rondo is pleasing, though not strikingly novel. Of the force, or piquante style, of the passages we cannot

say much; but a consistent flow of ideas pervades the composition, and certainly ranks it above mediocrity.

*Two Sonatas, Fantasia Fuga, and Polacca. Composed and dedicated to J. B. Cramer, esq. by Doctor Cogan. 7s. 6d.*

Though the second movement in the first of these sonatas is not perfectly in the *Scotch style*, nor the air forming the subject of the third movement correctly given, we find in the work much to praise. A freedom, and sometimes a brilliancy, of conception, evince themselves in the construction and turn of the passages, and the general effect bespeaks a cultivated taste, as well as considerable knowledge of the instrument for which the pieces are written.

*"Le Carillon;" a favourite Divertimento, for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Miss Smith, by F. C. Panormo. 3s.*

"Le Carillon," in which is introduced the celebrated airs of "Hark! the bonny Christ-Church Bells," and "How

blest the Maid;" is an ingenious and pleasant composition. Nothing great is attempted, consequently nothing great is effected; but the qualities of ease, originality, and simplicity, (qualities by no means common,) are strikingly displayed, and evince considerable command of idea in this species of piano-forte composition.

*"Robin, you'll come to Summat;" a Pastoral Comic Song, sung by Mr. Lund, at Sadler's Wells, in the Melo Drama of the Red Rover. Written by C. Dibdin, jun. composed by W. Reeve. 1s. 6d.*

This trifle will not be heard without pleasure by those who are partial to the light effusions of humour. The passages, though they cannot claim the praise of originality, are consistent and connected, and the general result is an effect certainly creditable to Mr. Reeve's talent for this inferior species of ballad composition.

## REPORT OF DISEASES,

*Under the Care of the late Senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of April to the 20th of May.*

**A** RATHER curious case of palsy has, within these few weeks past, fallen under the notice and care of the Reporter, in which the patient was himself perfectly aware of all the circumstances of the seizure. He felt as if the ground were sinking from under his feet, and all the persons and objects before him, appeared to him inverted; he suddenly became incapable of moving any limb, or part of his body; at the same time his recollection and other faculties of mind, seemed not to be in any degree impaired. Instead of bleeding, or any other violent method of inanition, stimulants being both externally and internally administered, the patient was gradually aroused from his state of torpor, and a resurrection took place of those powers which might have been irrecoverably extinguished by an un-called-for and ill-timed expenditure of the vital fluid. Bleeding, being almost indiscriminately resorted to upon such occasions, may in a great measure account for the too general fatality that attends apoplectic and paralytic seizures. From the period of life at which such seizures are most apt to take place, from the enfeebling habits or diseases which,

in a large proportion of cases, have preceded and prepared the way for their occurrence, and from the variety of circumstances indicating a worn and debilitated frame, which almost invariably appears in concomitance with a paralytic or apoplectic attack, it would seem natural to infer, that, although the habitual abuse of stimuli may have helped to bring on this deplorable state of the constitution, a recovery from it can be effected only by their temporary application; and that, on the contrary, to have recourse in so extreme a case of actual weakness, attended by a partial suspension of the functions of life, to one of the most direct and powerful means of producing further exhaustion, is, in effect, to keep down the drowning, and to trample upon the already prostrate. His long known sentiments upon this subject, the Reporter cannot better countenance than by the authority of the late venerable Dr. Heberden; whose words upon a point so important, it may not be impertinent to extract. "Etenim juniores et robusti non tam obnoxii sunt his morbis (apoplexy and palsy) quam pueri infirmi et effæti senes, in quibus vires nutriendæ sunt et excitandæ, potius quam



quam minuendæ; dùm multa sanguinis profusio, quemadmodùm in submersis fieri dicitur, omnes naturæ conatus reprimat et tennes vitæ reliquias penitus extinguit. Quod si consularius experientiam, hæc, quantum possum judicare, testatur copiosas sanguinis missiones sæpe nocuisse, easque in non paucis ægrotis tutius fuisse prætermittas."\*

The Commentaries of Dr. Heberden, from which the above quotation has been made, comprise the scanty but invaluable results of a long life, of the most extensive and diligent, as well as of the

most correct and sagacious observation. That experienced and highly accomplished practitioner has shewn, in this his legacy to the public, how much, and at the same time how little comparatively is known in the practical part of medicine. A science which, after the lapse of so many centuries, is still justly regarded as in its infancy.

"When will thy long minority expire?"

J. REID.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square,  
May 25, 1811.

\* Young.

\* Heberden Commentarii, p. 300.

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN MAY.

*Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.*

### SPAIN.

**P**ositions of the English, Spanish, and French Armies, in Spain, in May 1811.

#### *Frontier towards France.*

Barcelona, Figueiras, Pampelona, St. Sebastian, and Fuente-Arabria, possessed by the French, having been given up to them previous to the revolution in March, 1808.

#### *Principality of Catalonia.*

Besides Barcelona and Figueiras, the towns of Lerida, Gerona, and Tortosa, are now occupied by the French; the two latter having stood a long siege. Tarragona, and the whole of the mountainous part of the province, are still occupied by the Spaniards. The army of Spain in Catalonia is commanded by General Campoverde, and amounts to about 14,000 regulars. That of France is actually under the command of Macdonald, but it has previously been commanded by Augereau, St. Cyr, and Duhesme, all of whom have successively been recalled in disgrace.

#### *The provinces of Navarre, Biscay, Santander, and Asturias,*

Are at present all occupied by the French; but there is a small Spanish army still on foot in Asturias, commanded by the Marquis of Porlier, commonly called the Marquisito. This force exceeds 3000 men. Several Guerillas, or small flying corps in Navarre, continually harass the French army, intercept their convoys, couriers, and destroy great numbers of them. The Commander of the Guerillas in Navarre, is Espos y Mina; and his corps consists of four battalions. Latterly, on the 12th of February, he attacked and destroyed two French divisions, and made a thousand prisoners. The two rich vales at Roncal and Roncevalles are still in the possession of the Spaniards.

#### *Kingdom of Galicia.*

This very extensive province, one of the most populous in Spain, with its very important sea-ports of Ferrol, Corunna, and Vigo, is now in the peaceable and exclusive possession of the Spaniards. The Spanish army is commanded by General Mahy, and consists of about 20,000 effective regulars, and would be more numerous but for want of arms and clothing. The irregular armed peasantry is likewise very numerous.

#### *Kingdom of Arragon.*

Saragossa, the capital, has been occupied by the French since its surrender, after the ever memorable defence by Palafox; but there are numerous Guerillas who act in it, and make incursions into Castile to the great annoyance of the enemy; besides a small army of 4000 regulars, commanded by the Marquis de Villacampa.

#### *The Kingdoms of Old and New Castile and Leon,*

Are for the most part occupied by the French, but they are greatly harassed by the Guerillas.—There are no fortified places of consequence in either of these provinces; and the Guerillas continually molest them.

Marshal Bessieres commands in Old Castile, and General Belliard commands in Madrid. The Spanish Guerillas in Castile, are numerous; but the principal ones are:

First, that commanded by Juan Martin, alias El Empecinado, whose party is principally stationed in the province of Guadalajara, and consists of about 3000 men, of whom at least 400 are cavalry; he only wants arms and ammunition to increase his force to 10,000, as he has 7,000 men ready disciplined for the purpose.

Secondly, the party of Francisqueto in La Mancha; and

Thirdly, that of Julian, in the province of Salamanca.

*Kingdom*

*Kingdom of Valencia.*

The French are not in possession of any part of this very rich, populous, and extensive province, except a small district on the borders of Catalonia. The very important cities of Valencia, Alicante, Denia, and Peníscola, are well fortified and garrisoned.

The Spanish Commanders are:—At Valencia, the Captain-General Bassecourt, with 12,000 regulars. The head-quarters are at Murviedro.

At Alicante General Friar commands. The garrison consists of about 4000 men, regulars and militia, besides 7000 regulars about to be organized by Major-General Roche. The militia of the kingdom is very numerous, and may be estimated at 50,000.

*The Kingdom of Murcia.*

This rich province is also still in the possession of the Spaniards. The important naval arsenal of Carthagena is garrisoned. The number of troops is uncertain. The Spanish army in Murcia is about 20,000 strong, of which only 15,000 are armed and clothed, and is commanded by Gen. O'Donnell. There are four brothers of this name, who are all General Officers. The head-quarters of the army are actually at Lorca.

*The Kingdom of Granada*

Is at present occupied by the French, who have garrisons in the sea-ports of Almeira, Malaga, and Marbella. The French General Sebastiani commands the army, but is kept in check by the Spanish army of Murcia, which lately made a movement to La Mancha, and since then to Lorca, which, in the first instance, prevented his sending succours to Victor before Cadiz.

*Andalusia*

Comprehends the four kingdoms of Cordova, Jaen, Seville, and Granada. All the principal towns, except Cadiz, Ayamonte, and Algeiras are occupied by the French. The French army occupied in the blockade of Cadiz is commanded by Marshals Victor and Soult.

The Spanish Guerillas in the mountains of Ronde are very numerous. Their Chief Commander is the Marquis of —, formerly an officer of artillery; and the French armies are very much annoyed by them. The army of General Ballasteros, consisting of about 40,000 men, is actually at Castillejos, near Ayamonte.

*Estremadura*

Is occupied almost entirely by the English and Spaniards, who are supposed to be advancing upon Seville.

The following are the names of some of the Spanish General who have either fallen in battle, or otherwise lost their lives, or have been made prisoners in this contest:—

General ARZEDO, Commander in Chief of the army of Asturias, at the battle of Espinosa, killed.

Major-General Marquis de SAN ROMAN, killed at the same battle.

General REDING died of his wounds at one of the battles in Catalonia.

General VIVES died of fatigue at the first defence of Ciudad Rodrigo, when attacked in 1809.

General MENACHO, killed in the defence of Badajoz.

General ESPANA, killed in the same siege in one of the sorties.

General O'REILLY, died in Saragossa during the siege.

General PALAFOX, taken as the defender of Saragossa, and carried to France, where he died.

General SN. MANCK, also taken in Saragossa.

General ALVAREZ, Governor of Gerona. It is uncertain whether he is still a prisoner in France or dead.

General the Marquis of ROMANA, who died of fatigue in Portugal.

General ALBUQUERQUE, who died lately in London.

General RIQUELME, killed in one of the engagements in the kingdom of Leon.

## PORTUGAL.

The French having retreated before Lord Wellington out of Portugal, his lordship laid siege to Almeida, the frontier town. Early this month they attempted its relief, but were repulsed with considerable loss by the British army, in the way described in the following Gazette Extraordinary.

*Downing street, May 25, 1811.*

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, were this day received at the Earl of Liverpool's office, addressed to his lordship by Lieutenant-general Lord Viscount Wellington, K.B., dated Villa Formosa, 8th and 10th of May.

*Villa Formosa, May 8, 1811.*

MY LORD.—The enemy's whole army, consisting of the 2d, 6th, and 8th, corps, and all the cavalry which could be collected in Castille and Leon, including about nine hundred of the Imperial guard, crossed the Agueda at Ciudad Rodrigo on the 2d instant.

The battalions of the 9th corps had been joined to the regiments to which they belonged in the other three corps, excepting a division consisting of battalions belonging to regiments in the corps doing duty in Andalusia; which division likewise formed part of the army.

As my object in maintaining a position between the Coa and the Agueda, after the enemy had retired from the former, was to blockade Almeida, which place I had learnt, from intercepted letters and other information, was ill supplied with provisions for its garrison, and, as the enemy were infinitely superior to us in cavalry, I did not give any opposition to their march, and they passed the

Azava



Azava on that evening in the neighbourhood of Espeja, Carpio, and Gallegos.

They continued their march on the 3d in the morning towards the Duas Casas, in three columns, two of them consisting of the 2d and 8th corps, to the neighbourhood of Alameda and Fort Conception, and the third, consisting of the whole of the cavalry and the 6th, and that part of the 9th corps which had not already been drafted into the other three.

The allied army had been cantoned along the river Duas Casas, and on the sources of the Azava, the light division at Gallegos and Espeja. This last fell back upon Fuentes de Honor, on the Duas Casas, with the British cavalry, in proportion as the enemy advanced, and the 1st, 3d, and 7th, divisions were collected at that place; and the 6th division, under Major-general Campbell, observed the bridge at Alameda; and Major-general Sir William Erskine, with the 5th division, the passages of the Duas Casas, at Fort Conception, and Aldea D'Obispo. Brigadier-general Pack's brigade, with the queen's regiment from the 6th division, kept the blockade of Almeida; and I had prevailed upon Don Julian Sanchez to occupy Nave D'Aver with his corps of Spanish cavalry and infantry.

The light division were moved in the evening to join General Campbell, upon finding that the enemy were in strength in that quarter; and they were brought back again to Fuentes de Honor on the morning of the 5th, when it was found that the 8th corps had joined the 6th on the enemy's left.

Shortly after the enemy had formed on the ground on the right of the Duas Casas, on the afternoon of the 3d, they attacked with a large force the Village of Fuentes de Honor, which was defended in a most gallant manner by Lieutenant-colonel Williams of the 5th battalion, 60th regiment, in command of the light infantry battalions belonging to Major-general Picton's division, supported by the light infantry battalion in Major-general Nightingall's brigade, commanded by Major Dick, of the 42d regiment, and the light infantry battalion in Major-general Howard's brigade, commanded by Major M'Donnell, of the 92d regiment, and the light infantry battalion of the King's German Legion, commanded by Major Ally, of the 3d battalion of the line, and by the 2d battalion of the 83d regiment under Major Carr. These troops maintained their position; but, having observed the repeated efforts which the enemy were making to obtain possession of the village, and being aware of the advantage which they would derive from the possession in their subsequent operations, I reinforced the village successively with the 71st regiment, under the Honourable Lieutenant-colonel Cadogan, and the 79th, under Lieutenant-colonel Cameron, and the 24th regiment, under Major Chamberlin. The former, at the head of the 71st regiment, charged the

enemy, and drove them from the part of the village of which they had obtained a momentary possession.

Nearly at this time Lieutenant-colonel Williams was unfortunately wounded, but I hope not dangerously, and the command devolved upon Lieutenant-colonel Cameron of the 79th regiment. The contest continued till night, when our troops remained in possession of the whole.

I then withdrew the light infantry battalions and the 83d regiment, leaving the 71st and 79th regiments only in the village, and the 2d battalion 24th regiment to support them.

On the 4th the enemy reconnoitred the positions which we had occupied on the Duas Casas river, and during that night they moved General Junot's corps from Alameda to the left of the position occupied by the 6th corps, opposite to Fuentes de Honor.

From the course of the reconnoissance of the 4th, I had imagined that the enemy would endeavour to obtain possession of Fuentes de Honor, and of the ground occupied by the troops behind that village, by crossing the Duas Casas at Poya Velho, and in the evening I moved the 7th division, under Major-general Houston, to the right, in order, if possible, to protect that passage.

On the morning of the 5th, the 8th corps appeared in two columns, with all the cavalry, on the opposite side of the valley of the Duas Casas to Poya Velho; and, as the 6th and 9th corps also made a movement to their left, the light division, which had been brought back from the neighbourhood of Alameda, was sent with the cavalry under Sir Stapleton Cotton to support Major-general Houston, while the 1st and 3d divisions made a movement to their right along the ridge between the Turon and Duas Casas rivers, corresponding to that of the 6th and 9th corps, on the right of the Duas Casas.

The 8th corps attacked Major-general Houston's advanced guard, consisting of the 85th regiment under Major M'Intosh, and the 2d Portuguese Cacadores under Lieutenant-colonel Nixon, and obliged them to retire; and they retired in good order, although with some loss. The 8th corps being thus established in Poya Velho, the enemy's cavalry turned the right of the 7th division between Poya Velho and Nave D'Aver, from which last place Don Julian Sanchez had been obliged to retire; and the cavalry charged.

The charge of the advanced guard of the enemy's cavalry was met by two or three squadrons of the different regiments of British dragoons, and the enemy were driven back, and Colonel La Motte of the 13th chasseurs, and some prisoners taken. The main body were checked and obliged to retire by the fire of Major-general Houston's division; and I particularly observed the Chasseurs Britanniques under Lieutenant-colonel

Lustace

Eustace, as behaving in the most steady manner, and Major general Houstoun mentions in high terms the conduct of a detachment of the Duke of Brunswick's light infantry. Notwithstanding that this charge was repulsed, I determined to concentrate our force towards the left, and to move the 7th and light divisions, and the cavalry from Poya Velho towards Fuentes de Honor, and the other two divisions.

I had occupied Poya Velho and that neighbourhood, in hopes that I should be able to maintain the communication across the Coa by Sabugal, as well as provide for the blockade, which objects, it was now obvious, were incompatible with each other, and I therefore abandoned that which was the least important, and placed the light division in reserve, in the rear of the left of the 1st division, and the 7th division on some commanding ground beyond the Turon, which protected the right flank and rear of the 1st division, and covered our communication with the Coa, and prevented that of the enemy with Almeida, by the roads between the Turon and that river.

The movement of the troops upon this occasion was well conducted, although under very critical circumstances, by Major general Houstoun, Brigadier general Craufurd, and Lieutenant general Sir Stapleton Cotton. The 7th division was covered in its passage of the Turon, by the light division under Brigadier general Craufurd, and this last, in its march to join the 1st division, by the British cavalry.

Our position thus extended on the high ground from the Turon to the Duas Casas. The 7th division, on the left of the Turon, covered the rear of the right; the 1st division, in two lines, were on the right; Colonel Ashworth's brigade, in two lines, in the centre; and the 3d division, in two lines, on the left. The light division and British cavalry in reserve; and the village of Fuentes de Honor in front of the left. Don Julian's infantry joined the 7th division in Freneda; and I sent him with his cavalry to endeavour to interrupt the enemy's communication with Ciudad Rodrigo. The enemy's efforts on the right part of our position, after it was occupied as I have above described, were confined to a cannonade, and to some charges with their cavalry upon the advanced posts.

The Picquets of the 1st division under Lieutenant-colonel Hill, of the 5d regiment of guards, repulsed one of these; but, as they were falling back, they did not see the direction of another in sufficient time to form to oppose it, and Lieutenant-colonel Hill was taken prisoner, and many men were wounded and some taken, before a detachment of the British cavalry could move up to their support.

The 2d battalion, 42d regiment, under Lord Blantyre, also repulsed a charge of the cavalry directed against them.

They likewise attempted to push a body of light infantry down the Ravine of the Turon to the right of the 1st division, which were repulsed by the light infantry of the Guards, under Lieutenant colonel Guise, aided by five companies of the 95th under Captain O'Hara.

Major-general Nightingall was wounded in the course of the cannonade, but I hope not severely.

The enemy's principal effort was throughout this day again directed against Fuentes de Honor; and, notwithstanding that the whole of the 6th corps was at different periods of the day employed to attack this village, they could never gain more than a temporary possession of it. It was defended by the 24th, 71st, and 79th, regiments, under the command of Colonel Cameron; and these troops were supported by the light infantry battalions in the 3d division, commanded by Major Woodgate; the light infantry battalions in the 1st division, commanded by Major Dick, Major Macdonald, and Major Ally; the 6th Portuguese Caçadores, commanded by Major Pinto; by the light companies in Colonel Champe-monde's Portuguese brigade under Colonel Sutton; and those in Colonel Ashworth's Portuguese brigade under Lieutenant colonel Pynn; and by the picquets of the 3d division, under the command of the Honorable Lieutenant-colonel Trench. Lieutenant-colonel Cameron was severely wounded in the afternoon, and the command in the village devolved upon the Hon. Lieutenant-colonel Cadogan.

The troops in Fuentes de Honor were besides supported, when pressed by the enemy, by the 74th regiment under Major Russel Manners, and the 88th regiment under Lieutenant colonel Wallace, belonging to Colonel Mackinnon's brigade; and on one of these occasions the 88th, with the 71st and 79th, under the command of Colonel Mackinnon, charged the enemy, and drove them through the village; and Colonel Mackinnon has reported particularly the conduct of Lieutenant-colonel Wallace, Brigade-major Wilde, and Lieutenant and Adjutant Stewart of the 88th regiment.

The contest again lasted in this quarter till night, when our troops still held their post; and from that time the enemy have made no fresh attempt on any part of our position.

The enemy manifested an intention to attack Major-general Sir W. Erskine's post, at Aldea del Bispo on the same morning, with a part of the 2d corps; but the Major-general sent the 2d battalion of the Lusitanian legion across the ford of the Duas Casas, which obliged them to retire.

In the course of last night the enemy commenced to retire from their position on the Duas Casas; and this morning at day-light the whole were in motion. I cannot yet decide whether this movement is preparatory to some fresh attempt to raise the blockade of



of Almeida, or is one of decided retreat; but I have every reason to hope, that they will not succeed in the first, and that they will be obliged to have recourse to the last.

Their superiority in cavalry is very great, owing to the weak state of our horses from recent fatigue and scarcity of forage; and the reduction of numbers in the Portuguese brigade of cavalry with this part of the army, in exchange for a British brigade sent into Estremadura with Marshal Sir William Beresford, owing to the failure of the measures reported to have been adopted to supply the horses and men with food on the service. The result of a general action brought on by an attack upon the enemy by us might, under these circumstances, have been doubtful; and if the enemy had chosen to avoid it, or if they had met it, they would have taken advantage of the collection of our troops to fight this action, to throw relief into Almeida.

From the great superiority of force to which we have been opposed upon this occasion your lordship will judge of the conduct of the officers and troops. The actions were partial, but very severe; and our loss has been great. The enemy's loss has also been great; and they left 400 killed in the village of Fuentes de Honor, and we have many prisoners.

I particularly request your lordship's attention to the conduct of Lieutenant-colonel Williams, Lieutenant-colonel Cameron, and the Hon. Lieutenant-colonel Cadogan, and to that of Colonel Mackinnon, and Lieutenant-colonel Kelly of the 24th regiment, and of the several officers commanding battalions of of the line and of light infantry, which supported the troops in Fuentes de Honor. Likewise to that of Major McIntosh of the 85th regiment; of Lieutenant-colonel Nixon of the 2d Caçadores; of Lieutenant-colonel Eustace of the Chasseurs Britanniques; and of Lord Blantyre.

Throughout these operations I have received the greatest assistance from Lieutenant-general Sir Brent Spencer, and all the general officers of the army; and from the adjutant and quarter-master-general, and the officers of their several departments, and those of my personal staff.

From intelligence from Marshal Sir William Beresford, I learn that he has invested Badajoz, on the left of the Guadiana; and is moving their stores for the attack of the place.

I have the honour to inform you that the intelligence has been confirmed, that Joseph Bonaparte passed Valladolid, on his way to Paris, on the 27th of April. It is not denied by the French officers that he is gone to Paris.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

*Villa Ferrosa, May 10, 1811.*

MY LORD,

The enemy retired on the 8th to the Woods between Espeja Gallegos and Fuentes de Ho-

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nor, in which position the whole army were collected on that day and yesterday, with the exception of that part of the second corps which continued opposite Alameda. Last night the whole broke up and retired across the Azava, covering their retreat by their numerous cavalry; and this day the whole have retired across the Agueda, leaving Almeida to its fate.

The second corps retired by the bridge of Barba del Paeno, and the ford of Val d'Espino on the Agueda.

Our advanced posts are upon the Azava, and on the Lower Agueda; and the army will be to-morrow in the cantonments on the Duas Casas.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.  
GREAT BRITAIN.

At home, the legislature has continued its activity, but without meeting the wishes of a large portion of the public. SIR SAMUEL ROMILLY's judicious and humane Bills for diminishing the punishment of Death, were rejected in the House of Lords, after passing in the Commons. Lord Sidmouth's attempt to infringe on the Toleration Act, has, however, been rejected, and the debate was distinguished by some liberal opinions of the Archbishop of Canterbury, which do great honour to that amiable churchman. In the Commons the minister required a loan of twelve millions, which he effected in the city on better terms than could have been expected. Taxes to raise about one million were laid chiefly on wash. Various unsuccessful motions were made for reforms of abuses by Messrs. Brand, Burdett, Folkestone, Whitbread, and others.

During the current month and for many months past, the public mind has been deeply occupied by the state of the currency. Guineas, with reference to paper, have risen to 27s. or 28s.; and Bank notes, with reference to guineas, have consequently fallen below 15s. and in foreign countries are not estimated higher than 12s. Most commodities, in consequence, are acquiring a paper and a cash price; and even the public funds, the paper price of which is 66, have at a cash price, fallen to 60! Gold and silver are, however, scarcely to be procured for paper with any concession, and they have, in fact, totally disappeared from circulation, all small transactions taking place in copper money, and all retail trade being at a stand for want of small change.

There appearing to be no limit to the depreciation of paper money, if means were not adopted to prevent it, Parliament took into consideration on the 6th,

the famous report of the Bullion Committee, which appeared in our last supplement, and the consideration led to one of the longest debates known since the revolution. One set of resolutions were moved by Mr. HORNER, in a speech of unequalled ability, and another by Mr. VANSITTART, on the part of the ministry.

Mr. Horner was supported by Messrs. H. THORNTON, WILBERFORCE, HUSKISSON, BURDETT, WHITBREAD, G. JOHNSTONE, W. SMITH, TIERNEY, BARRING, PARNELL, CANNING, MARRIOTT, and SHARP; and Mr. Vansittart's by Messrs. ROSE, PERCIVAL, Dep. Gov. MANNING, TURTON, LONG, CASTLE-REAGH, and FULLER. On a division, the committee were outvoted by 151 against 75; and on Mr. Horner's resolution for the Bank to pay cash in two years by 180 against 45. Of course Mr. Vansittart's resolutions were passed without a division!

As the last resolutions are entered on the Journals of the House, and are very long, we feel it necessary to record here only those of Mr. Horner.

1. That the only money which can be legally tendered in Great Britain, for any sum above twelve-pence in the whole, is made either of gold or silver; and that the weight standard, and denomination, at which any such money is authorized to pass current, is fixed, under his Majesty's prerogative, according to law.

2. That since the 43d year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the indentures of his Majesty's Mint have uniformly directed that all silver used for coin should consist of 11 oz. 2 dwts. of fine silver and 18 dwts. of alloy in each pound troy, and that the said pound troy should be divided into sixty-two shillings, or into other coins in that proportion.

3. That, since the 15th year of the reign of King Charles the Second, the indentures of his Majesty's Mint have uniformly directed, that all gold used for coin should consist of 11 oz. of pure gold and 1 oz. of alloy of each pound troy; and that the said pound troy should be divided and coined into forty-four guineas and one half guinea, or into other coins in that proportion.

4. That by a proclamation of the 4th year of the reign of King George the First, it was ordered and directed, that guineas and the several other gold coins therein named, should be current at the rates and values then set upon them, viz. the guinea at the rate of 21s. and other gold coins in the same proportion; thereby establishing, that the gold and silver coins of the realm should be a legal tender in all money payments, and a standard measure for ascertaining the value of all con-

tracts for the payment of money, in the relative proportion of  $15\frac{2}{3}$  lbs. weight of sterling silver to one pound of sterling gold.

5. That by a statute of the 14th year of the reign of his present Majesty, subsequently revived and made perpetual by a statute of the 39th year of his reign, it is enacted, That no tender in payment of money made in the silver coin of this realm, or any sum exceeding the sum of 25l. at one time, shall be reputed in law, or allowed to be a legal tender, within Great Britain or Ireland, for more than according to its value by weight, after the rate of 5s. 2d. for each ounce of silver.

6. That by a proclamation of the 16th year of the reign of his present Majesty, confirmed by several subsequent proclamations, it was ordered and directed, that if the weight of any guinea shall be less than 5 dwts. 8 grs. such guinea shall cease to be a legal tender for the payment of any money within Great Britain or Ireland; and so in the same proportion for any other gold coin.

7. That under these laws (which constitute the established policy of this realm, in regard to money,) no contract or undertaking for the payment of money, stipulated to be paid in pounds sterling, or in good and lawful money of Great Britain, can be legally satisfied and discharged, in gold coin, unless the coin tendered shall weigh in the proportion of  $\frac{20}{21}$  parts of 5 dwts. 8 grs. of standard gold for each pound sterling, specified in the said contract; nor in silver coin, for a sum exceeding 25l. unless such coin shall weigh in the proportion of  $\frac{20}{62}$  of a pound troy of standard silver for each pound sterling specified in the contract.

8. That the promissory notes of the Bank of England are stipulations to pay, on demand, the sum in pounds sterling, respectively specified in each of the said notes.

9. That when it was enacted by the authority of Parliament, that the payment of the promissory notes of the Bank of England in cash should for a time be suspended, it was not the intention of Parliament that any alteration whatsoever should take place in the value of such promissory notes.

10. That it appears, that the actual value of the promissory notes of the Bank of England (measuring such value by weight of standard gold and silver as aforesaid) has been, for a considerable period of time, and still is, considerably less than what is established by the laws of the realm to be the legal tender in payment of any money contract or stipulation.

11. That the fall which has thus taken place in the value of promissory notes of the Bank of England, and in that of the country bank paper which is exchangeable for it, has been occasioned by too abundant issue of paper currency, both by the Bank of England and the country banks; and that this excess has originated from the want of that check and controul on the issues of the Bank of



of England, which existed before the suspension of cash payments.

12. That it appears, that the exchanges with foreign parts have, for a considerable period of time, been unfavourable to this country in an extraordinary degree.

13. That, although the adverse circumstances of our trade, together with the large amount of our military expenditure abroad, may have contributed to render our exchanges with the continent of Europe unfavourable; yet the extraordinary degree in which the exchanges have been depressed for so long a period, has been, in a great measure, occasioned by the depreciation which has taken place in the relative value of the currency of this country, as compared with the money of foreign countries.

14. That, during the continuance of the suspension of cash payments, it is the duty of the directors of the Bank of England to

advert to the state of the foreign exchanges, as well as to the price of bullion, with a view to regulate the amount of their issues.

15. That the only certain and adequate security to be provided against an excess of paper currency, and for maintaining the relative value of the circulating medium of the realm, is the legal convertibility, upon demand, of all paper currency into the lawful coin of the realm.

16. That, in order to revert gradually to this security, and to enforce mean-while a due limitation of the paper of the Bank of England, as well as of all the other bank-paper of the country, it is expedient to amend the act, which suspends the cash payments of the Bank, by altering the time till which the suspension shall continue, from six months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace, to that of two years from the present time.

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## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

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**I**N consequence of the parish of St. Luke having introduced a bill into parliament, during the present Session, requiring the Publication, by the Magistrates of Middlesex, of an amount of the monies expended for the County rate, which is paid by the different parishes out of the poor's rates and has increased to the annual sum of about 30,000l. the Magistrates for that county have made an order that an abstract of the accounts should be annually printed, and a copy of them delivered to the churchwardens and overseers of every parish throughout the county.

Additional tolls of one penny on carriages, and half-penny on horses, will be levied at all turnpikes on the 7th of June next. The Commissioners of Hyde Park Turnpike, have in consequence let their tolls by auction, to the former lessees, for 17,000l. per annum.

At the expiration of the present Crown leases, which will be in about three years, the houses in Pall Mall, from the corner of Market lane, to the Hay-Market, are to be pulled down, and a grand front, under the direction of an eminent architect, is to be formed to the Opera House, upon the site. This will be an improvement long wanted.

Between two and three o'clock in the morning of Saturday, April 20th, a dreadful fire broke out in the house occupied by Mr. Goullee, pork-butcher, corner of Half-Moon-

street, Bishopsgate-street, London. The moment the flames burst forth in the lower apartments, the alarm of fire was given from without by some passengers; but such progress had the fire made, it was too late to save the lives of most of the devoted inhabitants. The family consisted of Mr. Goullee, his wife, three children, the nurse, a maid servant, shop boy, and a waiter of the London Tavern and his wife, who were lodgers on the first floor. The two latter only were awakened by the noise, and they had the good fortune to escape with their bed to the window of the first floor, which they threw on the pavement, for the purpose of throwing themselves upon it. The wife first made a leap, and, falling on the bed, did not receive the slightest injury; her husband instantly followed. Of the rest of the family nothing was seen, but the populace heard their cries at intervals. This was but for a short time, for the floor giving way, the whole of this unfortunate family perished in the burning ruins. It is not known how the fire originated.

The annual Meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held on the first of May, and did not fall short in interest of any of the former Meetings. The expenditure of the Society in diffusing the Scriptures in various nations, and in every quarter of the globe, amounts for the last year to 30,000l.; and the number of Bibles distributed, to one half of the whole number dispersed

persed in the six preceding years. The sum of 4000*l.* was announced as received from the Liverpool Auxiliary Society; and a large sum from Manchester.

May 9th, the foundation-stone of the New Bridge on the Thames, from Milbank to Vauxhall, was laid with great ceremony, in presence of a vast concourse of spectators. The Prince Regent was prevented attending, but was represented by Lord Dundas, who officially christened the new pile, "Regent's Bridge." This Bridge will be built, externally, of a most durable Scotch granite; the ornaments and finishings of Portland stone. It will be a straight bridge, like those of antiquity, and will consist of seven arches—the central one of 110 feet span, the others diminishing in size to 90 feet at the ends. The water-way will be 702 feet, and the whole extent 920 feet. It will take about five years in completion.

In addition to the 100,000*l.* voted by Parliament to the suffering Portuguese, subscriptions, which already amount to a very large sum, have been opened in London, and all the other considerable towns in the kingdom are following the example of the metropolis.

The committee under the Act passed in the last session of parliament for rebuilding the late Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, destroyed by fire in the month of February, 1809, having been for a considerable time anxiously employed in the investigation and arrangement of the affairs of the late Theatre, are arrived at that point when they deem themselves authorised to lay before the public the following proposals:—It is proposed to raise a fund not exceeding 300,000*l.* (the sum limited by the said Act) upon the conditions and under the regulations therein mentioned, in shares of 100*l.* each. Every subscriber of five shares and upwards to be entitled to a personal free admission. It appears to the committee that the fund they are empowered to raise will be fully adequate to the purposes of settling with the claimants in the first instance, and of rebuilding a theatre of substantial construction and moderate size, and that the probable receipts, calculated on good grounds, will be sufficient to cover the expenses and interest, with a fair prospect of profit upon the shares. The subscribers are by the Act, erected into a joint stock company, so that each subscriber is liable only for the amount of his share, and the shares are transferable by assignment. The Theatre, with its appurtenances, and all the buildings and ground comprehended in the lease from the Duke of Bedford, together with the patents, will become the property of the said joint stock company. It is further provided in the said Act, that at a general meeting of the subscribers, "a full and distinct statement of the arrangement

proposed by the committee, and assented to by the claimants and proprietors of the late Drury-lane property, shall be submitted to the said general meeting for their consent and approbation; and any subscriber disagreeing from such statement, shall be at liberty to withdraw his subscription and relinquish all share and interest in the undertaking." In pursuance of the provision of the Act above recited, the committee will appoint a general meeting of the new subscribers on the earliest day possible, whose assent to the plan proposed, until ratified at such meeting, will be conditional only, and subject to their own revision and option of withdrawing their subscriptions, if upon the statements made they shall think fit so to do. Ten per cent. on the amount of the share subscribed to be paid at the time of subscribing, to the account of Samuel Whitbread, Peter Moore, and Harvey Christian Combe, esqrs. the trustees named in the Act for that special purpose, and to be by them vested in exchequer bills, bearing interest for the benefit of the subscribers, until the funds under the sanction of the general meeting of the subscribers shall be required by the committee empowered by the said Act, to carry the purposes of the Act into execution; who will then give notice of the periods of payments of the other instalments. The committee under the Act will receive and consider of plans, estimates, and proposals for contracts for building a new Theatre, addressed to the chairman of the committee, at Peter Moore's, esq. Great George-street, Westminster. The first deposits, with the accruing interest, to be returned conformably to the Act, in the event of any thing occurring so as to disappoint the present arrangement, and prevent the plan being carried into execution according to the provisions of the said Act. Books for subscriptions are open, and the deposits received at the principal banking-houses.

The society for the discharge and relief of persons imprisoned for small debts have made their annual report: the number of debtors discharged and relieved within the last year, amount to 769, who had 533 wives, and 1536 children.—The average expence of their liberation is 4*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* each.

It has been given in evidence before the committee of the House of Commons, to whom the Bill for a new proposed Southwark bridge was referred, that the average loss of property was from 20 to 30,000*l.* annually at London bridge, besides about 30 lives a year; that this was occasioned by the bad construction of that bridge, which was in a state of decay, there being two large rents in one of the principal piers, and that it was very probable the whole would shortly come tumbling into the river; in which case the river



river would overflow its banks, and the flat country on the south side be inundated for miles.

An afflicting detail has been laid on the table of the House of Commons, in consequence of the humane endeavours of Sir Samuel Romilly to modify our Penal Laws. It is a return of the number of commitments for trial in the years 1805-6-7-8, and 1809, distinguishing the crimes, convictions, and sentences. In London and Middlesex alone, it appears, that the numbers were:

	Committed.	Indicted.	Convicted.
1805 —	980	951	558
1806 —	899	755	475
1807 —	1017	980	542
1808 —	1110	1074	619
1809 —	1242	1197	750

In this melancholy table the gradual increase of crimes and convictions for the last three years is very remarkable; and we fear that the evil may be traced to the pressure of the times, for we observe that it is under the head of *larceny*, that the increase of crimes is chiefly to be found. To give an idea of the number of commitments, trials, and convictions for all England, we subjoin the return for the year 1809:

	Committed.	Indict.	Convict.	Execut.
Home circuit .	368	322	205	17
Oxford ditto .	269	262	154	2
Western ditto .	267	253	152	4
Midland ditto .	223	214	134	4
Norfolk ditto .	121	118	70	3
Northern ditto .	108	98	49	7
North Wales ditto	1	1	—	—
Brecon ditto .	10	10	5	—
Carmarthen ditto	18	15	4	—
Lancashire ditto	105	96	52	13
Durham . . .	8	5	2	—
London and Middlesex }	1242	1197	750	7
	2740	2601	1577	57

The monument erected to the memory of Lord Nelson, in Guildhall, being completed, is now opened for public inspection. In the back ground is seen a pyramid, supposed to be the tomb of the immortal Nelson, decorated with naval trophies, the fruit of his victories; while the female figure in the centre (personating the city of London) in grateful remembrance of the signal services he rendered to his country, perpetuates the memory of his great actions to posterity, and finishes with admiration the record of his last glorious achievement off Trafalgar. Britannia on the left, supported by a lion (the symbol of unshaken courage), is pensively musing over a portrait of the conqueror, and in silent grief deplores her loss. The recumbent figure in the fore-ground, representing the ocean, roused by the fame of his heroic actions, participates in Britannia's sorrow and regret for the hero's fate. The naval

action in front of the pedestal, exhibits the situation of the fleet towards the conclusion of the battle, when the hero was mortally wounded by a shot from the main-top of a 74, with which the Victory appears to be closely engaged. In the niches two British seamen, with implements of war and navigation, bear with deep concern the fate of their beloved hero. The monument is adorned by the following inscription, from the pen of the Right Honourable R. Brinsley Sheridan:

TO

HORATIO, Viscount and Baron NELSON,  
Vice-Admiral of the White, and Knight of  
the most Honourable Order of the Bath,

A man amongst the few who appear  
At different periods to have been created  
To promote the grandeur, and add to the  
security of nations;  
Inciting by their high examples their fellow-  
mortals, through all succeeding times,  
To pursue the course  
that leads to the exaltation of our imperfect  
nature.

PROVIDENCE,

That implanted in Nelson's breast an ardent  
passion for renown,  
As bounteously endowed him with the tran-  
scendant talents necessary to the great  
purposes

He was destined to accomplish.

At an early period of life

He entered into the naval service of his  
country,

And early were the instances which marked  
The fearless nature and enterprize of his  
character:

Uniting in the loftiest spirit, and the justest  
title to self-confidence,

A strict and humble obedience to  
The sovereign rule of discipline and subor-  
dination.

Rising by due gradation to command,  
He infused into the bosoms of those he led  
The valorous ardour and enthusiastic zeal for  
the service of his King and Country,

Which animated his own;  
And while he acquired the love of all,  
By the sweetness and moderation of his  
temper,

He inspired an universal confidence  
In the never-falling resources of his capacious  
mind.

It will be for History to relate  
The many great exploits, through which,  
Solicitous of peril, and regardless of wounds,  
He became the glory of his profession!  
But it belongs to this brief record of his  
illustrious career to say,  
That he Commanded and Conquered  
At the Battles of the NILE and COPEN-  
HAGEN,

Victories

Victories never before equalled,  
Yet afterwards surpassed by his own  
last achievement,  
The BATTLE of TRAFALGAR!  
Fought on the 21st of October, in the year  
1805.

ON THAT DAY,  
Before the conclusion of the Action;  
He Fell, mortally wounded!  
But the sources of Life and Sense failed not  
until it was known to him that the  
Destruction of the enemy being completed,  
The glory of his Country and his own had  
attained their summit;  
Then laying his hand on his brave heart,  
With a look of exalted resignation to the will  
OF THE  
Supreme Disposer of the fate of man and  
nations,  
HE EXPIRED.

The Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-  
Council, of the city of London,  
Have caused this Monument to be erected;  
Not in the presumptuous hope of sustaining  
the departed Hero's memory,  
But to manifest their estimation of the Man,  
And their admiration of his deeds.  
This testimony of their gratitude, they trust,  
will remain as long  
As their own renowned city shall exist.

THE PERIOD TO  
NELSON'S FAME can only be the End of  
Time.

The committee appointed to carry into execution the resolution of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, of the city of London, for erecting a statue of his Majesty (in marble) in the Council Chamber at Guildhall, have adopted the model of Mr. Chantrey, which represents his Majesty standing in his robes, in the act of answering an address of the city of London, which address he holds in his left hand, in the form of a scroll, marked with the city arms.—In the back ground is a pediment, on which are described the emblems of commerce, agriculture, the arts, and manufactures: and the pediment supports the globe, on which are delineated the tracks observed by the principal circumnavigators of the present reign, encircled by the British flag. This emblem is characteristic of the triumphant command the British flag possesses in every part of the world, the natural and necessary consequence of the splendour of our naval superiority. The figure of his Majesty is graceful and well proportioned. Mr. Chantrey has also been particularly happy in the choice of his emblems, and pays a well-merited compliment to our Sovereign for that liberal protection which his Majesty has extended to the fine arts.

MARRIED.

At St. Michael Bassishaw, Mr. F. G.

Amici, of Basinghall-street, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Charles Hicks, esq. of Finsbury Square.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Lieutenant-colonel Hugh Sutherland, to Ann, daughter of the late Hector Mackay, esq. of Streatham.

At St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, Mr. John Parkinson, of Kingsland-road, to Diana, second daughter of James Chappell, esq.

At Mary-le-bone, the Rev. George Murray, to Lady Sarah Maria Hay.—Robert Bateson, esq. of Belvoir Park, in the county of Down, only son of Thomas Bateson, esq. of Orange Field, in the same county, to Catherine, youngest daughter of Samuel Dickson, esq. of the county of Limerick.—William Wilkins, esq. of Manchester-street, architect, to Miss Alicia Murphy, of New Cavendish-street.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, H. T. King, esq. of Soho-square, to Miss Knight, of Sloane-street.

At St. James's, Mr. George Bedford, of Bath, to Olivia Frances, only daughter of Colonel Smith, of the Island of St. Helena.

At St. Martin's in the Fields, Mr. P. Whitworth, youngest son of William W. esq. of Aswardby, Lincolnshire, to Miss Harriet Cooper, of Grantham.

At St. Giles's in the Fields, William, second son of George Ward, esq. of Belle Vue, Isle of Wight, to Emily, fifth daughter of H. C. Combe, esq. M. P.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Edwin Corbett, esq. major in the Cheshire militia, to Anne, second daughter of John Blackburne, esq. M. P. for Lancashire.—Wm. Edward Tomline, esq. to Frances, only daughter of the late John Amherst, esq. of Ford Hall, Shropshire.

At Deptford, Mr. Samuel Ralph, surgeon, of Tunbridge, to Miss Dornford, one of the grand-daughters of the late Josiah D. esq.

At Lambeth, Thomas Hayter, esq. of Brixton-hill, to Miss Wooding.

At Lewisham, Hanson Berry, esq. eldest son of Sir John Berry, bart. to Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Henry Tahourdin, esq. of Sydenham.

At Newington, the Rev. Edward Andrews, of Romford, to Miss Bayley, daughter of the late P. B. esq. of Nantwich, Cheshire.

At St. George's, Southwark, William Mackay, M. D. of the Royal Navy, to Amelia, youngest daughter of the late J. C. Debell, esq. of Bath.

Rafael de Cruz Guericero, secretary of legation from the Prince Regent of Portugal to the court of London, to Evelyn Palyart, daughter of Ignatius P. esq. of Bedford Place, Russel Square.

DIED.



## DIED.

In Jersey, *Lieutenant Fletcherwood*, of the Royal Navy, agent for transports in that island. Lieutenant F. was, till lately, charged with the superintendence of the transport service at Lisbon; but, in consequence of a misunderstanding between him and the admiral, commanding on that station, arising out of a subject highly creditable to the heart of the lieutenant, he was superseded. This circumstance so deeply affected his mind, as to impel him to commit suicide, by cutting his throat. On his table were found three letters: one for a captain in the Royal Navy; the second for the lieutenant of the Grosvenor signal-post, hinting at the cause of the catastrophe, begging him to take care of his dear children (his wife being dead), to give them what money was due to him; and also requesting him to see his remains decently interred. This desire was faithfully executed. The third was addressed to his mother, whose affliction is heightened by the circumstance of its not having been forwarded to her. This officer, having entered at an early age into the Royal Navy, had served his country in some of the most brilliant engagements, and in various parts of the world, during the late and present contest. Enthusiastically devoted to his profession, he had acquired a degree of nautical skill and experience, very rarely equalled at his age, and a readiness of resource which raised him above every emergency. With these qualities he combined a high sense of honour and unshaken integrity; so that his premature decease may truly be deplored as a public loss.

In Charterhouse Square, *Mrs. Rowlatt*, relict of William R. esq. 69.

At Dulwich, *Edward Browne*, esq. 74.

*Jonathan Court*, esq. late in the East India Company's civil service at Calcutta.

In Downing Street, Westminster, *Mrs. Collett*.

At the New River Head, Islington, *Robert Milne*, esq. 78.

In Gray's Inn Lane, *Mrs. Esther Bitbrey*.

In James Street, Westminster, at the house of *P. Colquhoun*, esq. his father-in-law, *Lieutenant-colonel Barclay*, of the 52d regiment, of the wounds which he received at the battle of Busaco, where he commanded a light brigade.

In Wallbrook, *Richard Bridger*, esq. late one of the cashiers in the Bank of England, 73.

In Great James Street, *William Webb*, esq. 74.

At Stanwell Place, *Lady Gibbons*, wife of Sir William G. bart. and sister to Sir Charles Watson, bart.

At Dorchester House, *Louisa*, daughter of Major-General Macleod.

At Holloway, *Mr. Ingleby*, of Wood Street, 62.

At Egham, *John Delamain*, esq. of Berners' Street.

At Hadley, *Mrs. Amy Burrows*, 81.

In Hereford Street, *Lady Essex Finch*, daughter of the late and sister to the present Earl of Winchelsea.

At his house in Westminster, *Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Ponsonell*, formerly of the 1st Guards, 86.

In Sloane Square, Chelsea, in his 60th year, *Mr. J. Fraser*, well known to the botanical world by his useful and extensive researches in North America, and other regions.

In New Burlington Street, *Joseph Hill*, esq. of Wargrave Hill, Berks.

In Lincoln's Inn Fields, *William Hamilton*, esq. 82.

In Berners' Street, *Frederic*, youngest son of Mr. Fane, 15.

In Craven Street, *Warwick Francis*, son of John Tatham, esq.

In Old Cavendish Street, *Mr. John MacDonald*.

At Shepherd's Bush, *John Kilbinton*, esq. 49.

In King Street, Cheapside, *Mr. Abraham Slack*, 50.

In Gower Street, Bedford Square, *Mrs. Peters*, 82.

In Northumberland Street, *Mrs. Brown*, relict of Richard B. esq. of Newcastle upon-Tyne, 59.

In Devonshire Place, *Matthew Bell*, esq. of Woolington, Northumberland, a gentleman highly respected by a numerous acquaintance, and possessed of a benevolence of mind that rendered his wealth a blessing to numbers of his fellow-creatures.

In Lower Brook Street, *Mrs. Milnes*, relict of John M. esq. of South Collingham, Notts. 73.

At Brompton, *Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Stephens*, late of the 3d foot guards.

In her 85th year, *Mrs. Mary Cole*, widow of the ingenious Mr. Cole, who formerly carried on an extensive manufactory on the Sordy side of Westminster bridge, and was the inventor of the chain-pumps used in the navy.

At Kensington, *William Smith*, esq. nephew of the late Dr. S. Dean of Chester, 53.

At Walworth, *Mrs. Hudson*, relict of Rear-Admiral H. 53.

In Parliament Street, *W. Sayer*, esq. 74.

In the South Crescent, Bedford Square, *Mrs. Cooper*, wife of Samuel C. esq.

At York Hospital, Chelsea, *John Thomas Eyre*, esq. paymaster.

In Duke Street, Oxford Street, in consequence of her clothes taking fire, *Miss Charlotte Summer*.

At Paddington Green, *John Gray*, esq. L.L.D. 88.

After a few hours illness, of the gout in his stomach, *Anthony Ashley Cooper*, Earl of Shaftesbury, Baron Ashley, of Winborne St. Giles;

Giles; Baron Cooper, of Pawlet, a Baronet, and F.R.S. His Lordship was born Sept. 17, 1761, succeeded to the family honours and estates in 1771, and in 1786 married Barbara, only daughter of the late Sir John Webb, an opulent Roman Catholic baronet, by whom he had issue only one daughter, born in 1788. The title consequently devolves to his brother, the Hon. Cropley Ashley Cooper, M.P. for Dorchester.

At Buckenham, Norfolk, the Right Honourable Sir James Pulteney, bart. M.P. for Weymouth, a member of the Privy Council, and colonel of the 18th regiment of foot. His death was occasioned by an accident which he experienced while shooting with a gun having a lock of new invention, which not being in proper order, he no sooner pulled the trigger than his right eye was blown out. He languished in great pain for a few days, till his death. Sir James entered the army very young, and served in the American war. At the commencement of the war of the French revolution, he accompanied the Duke of York to Flanders, as adjutant-general of the army under the command of his Royal Highness; and was afterwards appointed to conduct an unsuccessful expedition against Ferrol. On the formation of the present administration, he was appointed secretary at war, which office he resigned about a year ago. He possessed very extensive information on almost all subjects, and often displayed considerable talents in the senate as an orator, and even as a financier. He was well acquainted with the scientific parts of his own profession, and his personal courage was never questioned: but he wanted that active energy and promptness of character, which is essential to military success. His habits were rather of that plodding and deliberating kind, which sometimes occasions irresolution. His name, which was originally Murray, he changed for Pulteney, on his marriage, in 1794, to the late Countess of Bath, by whom he had no issue. The immense annual revenue which he derived as the interest alone out of the Pulteney property, by the will of that lady, was full 50,000*l.* per annum; the principal of which, by his death, now devolves, by the same will, on the four children of Mrs. Markham, daughter of Sir Richard Sutton, bart. by a son of the late Archbishop of York, who was divorced from her husband about six years ago. In his title and paternal estate he is succeeded by his brother, Major-general Murray.

William Boscawen, esq. a commissioner of the victualling-office, nephew to the celebrated Admiral Boscawen. He was educated at Eton, and brought up to the profession of the law, but resigned his gown for his appointment in the victualling-office. His literary productions have been: "A Treatise

on Convictions on Penal Statutes," 8vo. 1799. "The Works of Horace, translated into English Verse," 2 vols. 8vo. 1793, 1797. "The Progress of Satire, an essay in verse, with Notes, containing Remarks on the Pursuits of Literature," an 8vo. pamphlet, 1798. "Supplement to the Progress of Satire, containing Remarks on the Answer that has been attempted to be given to it," an 8vo. pamphlet, 1799. In the two latter, Mr. Boscawen defends himself against the attacks of the author of the Pursuits of Literature, with a manliness and generosity of sentiment which appear to great advantage, when contrasted with that obliquity of character which marks his rival. In his translation of Horace, on which performance his reputation as an author chiefly rests, he has been most successful in the Odes; and it is no contemptible praise to admit, that his version is, generally speaking, the best we have of that admired poet.

In Bedford Street, Russell Square, in his 85th year, Richard Cumberland, esq. of whom a detailed account will be given in our next Number.

At her house in Upper Mary le bone Street, Mrs. Clio Rickman. Perhaps the mention of this event should be sufficient to excite the regret of all those who know to appreciate the great and excellent qualities of which the female mind is capable; but, as the unassuming and unostentatious virtues of this admirable woman, secluded her, like gold, in the mine from the public view, it becomes the duty of the biographer to give, if possible, her true character to the world, a duty in the execution of which he would triumphantly pass by the ephemeral merits of emperors and kings, as comparatively unworthy of attention. The writer of this article has been honored with many years acquaintance with Mrs. Rickman; but, partial as he may be to her memory, recollection of the purity and candour of her heart, forbids him saying more of the exalted subject of her praise, than what he conscientiously feels to be her due. Mrs. Rickman at an early age, became the wife of Mr. Thomas Clio Rickman, with whose character and talents the public have been long acquainted. Perhaps there never was an instance of the union of two minds more truly congenial in ardency of feeling, liberality of sentiment, and active morality, joined to a contempt of those prejudices, vulgar or polite, that interfere with the intellectual happiness of social man. Thus constituted, it cannot be matter of surprise, that amid the severest persecutions of power, continued pecuniary difficulties, and the injustice and malevolence of the base and canting crowd, whom the nakedness of virtue offends, but whom the cumbrous trappings of vice and folly delight, they



they should for a series of years have enjoyed and diffused a degree of felicity seldom attained by the human race. Superiorly gifted in mind, Mrs. Rickman smilingly struggled against the frowns of fortune, and struggled with success, so far as her noblest aims were answered. By her exertions the business on which they entered became an object of high importance, and its minutest details were conducted by herself with that precision, regularity, and comprehensiveness of mind, which with equal ease embraced the most momentous and the minor transactions of life. A large family of children (seven of whom, one girl and six boys, are doomed with their surviving parent, for ever to mourn her loss) were brought into life, and their education superintended by her; and, young as many of them still are, the lessons which, by precept and example, she has instilled into their minds, will doubtless be cherished and revered by them to the last periods of existence. No arrogance or assumption of superiority ever marked the beautiful tenor of her way; indeed her virtues were more discoverable in their effects, than by any pompous or affected display of them. It was not however in the shade of domestic life alone that her merits were exercised and put to the test: her grasp of mind, and vigour of exertion, were no less forcibly tried by the political and troublesome circumstances of the times, where her husband's liberty and safety were menaced and invaded by measures originating in the suspicious tempers of those servants of the crown, who, estimating the standard of other men's minds by their own, could see nothing in sterling integrity and honest independence, but selfish ambition and revolutionary fervor. She had to contend, on the occasions referred to, with a host of legal characters, whom she astonished by the force and pertinency of her remarks, and compelled into admiration of the superiority of her genius, and the activity of her exertions. Her husband is in all probability indebted to her for his escape from the cruelty of persecutions, as base as they were unjust, and he never ceased to express his sense of what he owes in these and a variety of other instances, to this exalted woman. It was in fact the case with her as it is with him; no circumstance, other than the death of a relative or friend, had power seriously to hurt her mind; but *there* she was vulnerable; and the death of a little girl, her youngest child, about three years since, affected her deeply, and perhaps in a degree laid the foundation of the lingering illness which has terminated so fatally for her family, and so unfortunately for the circle whom she honored with her friendship. In short, whether we regard her as a daughter, a wife, a mother, or a friend, we shall find her to have excelled in the performance of the duties attached to each character; we shall find the force of her affections to have been alone equalled by the

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powers of her mind, and that she was fitted not only to adorn, but to amend and improve, any station or rank in life in which Providence might have placed her.

The Rev. Dr. *John Vardill*, whose death we noticed in p. 188, of our No. for March, was educated in King's College, New York, of which he was elected principal, and appointed Regius Professor of Divinity. When America claimed independence, he resigned his bright prospect there, and embraced the cause of the mother country; where he distinguished himself by many publications worthy an acute and liberal politician. He was a rare example of splendid talents, devoted to the purest philanthropy; and of profound scholastic knowledge, blended with the most endearing social virtues. During the last ten years, severe sickness withdrew him from those public circles, of which his wit, eloquence, and urbanity, had rendered him the ornament; but his memory will be treasured while those who knew him exist.

[*Further particulars of Dr. Maskelyne, whose death is mentioned at page 182 of our Number for March.*]—Dr. M. was originally fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. 1754; M.A. 1757; B.D. 1768; D.D. 1777. He was presented in Jan. 1775, by his nephew Lord Clive, to the rectory of Shrawarden, in Salop; and in 1782 by the master and fellows of his college, to the living of North Runcton, in Norfolk. Having at an early period of life given proofs of his abilities as a mathematician and astronomer, Dr. M. went to Barbadoes, under the appointment of the Board of Longitude, for the purpose of trying Mr. Harrison's marine time-keeper, for which the inventor claimed the premium offered by parliament. His first publication was a quarto pamphlet, with a view to the improvement of practical navigation, entitled, "The British Mariner's Guide," published in 1765. His reputation was by this time so completely established, and his talents were so highly appreciated, that, on the death of Dr. Nathaniel Bliss, in 1765, he was appointed to the situation of Astronomer Royal to his Majesty. In 1767 he published, by order of the commissioners of longitude, an account of Mr. John Harrison's watch. In 1774, the president and council of the Royal Society, brought out in a folio volume, at the public expence, his tables for computing the apparent Places of the Fixed Stars, and reducing Observations of the Planets. In 1776, he produced the first volume, in folio, of his Astronomical Observations, made at the Royal Observatory, at Greenwich, from the year 1765. The continuation of this important work has since been given to the world in the same form, in obedience to his Majesty's command. In 1792, Dr. M. presented the public with the invaluable tables of Logarithms, by the late indefatigable Michael Taylor, who sunk under his task and died, when only five pages

of his work remained unfinished, bequeathing to the world a most remarkable monument of human industry. Dr. M. had always encouraged the design, and now took upon himself to finish the work, to which he prefixed a most masterly introduction, rendering the whole a very complete performance. In the eminent station which he held during the long period of forty-six years, he conducted himself in such a manner as to gain the esteem of all men of science, both of this and other countries; and, it must be admitted, that few have fulfilled its duties with so much ability, none perhaps so usefully for

the public. M. Grosley, in his book intitled, "Londres," 3 vols. 8vo. 1770, among many disparaging characters of Englishmen whom he saw in his stay at London in 1765, gives this advantageous one of Dr. Maskelyne, "chez lequel je trouvai une politesse et une complaisance que les Savans de ce rang n'ont pas toujours pour des Passans." As a Christian, both his life and pious resignation to the will of God at his death testify, that, however science might have engaged his attention, his higher duties to his Maker were not thereby neglected.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.*

\* \* \* *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

**T**HE winning of Fawdon colliery, near Newcastle, is completed, and opens a tract of coal of the best quality, sufficient for a century to come, being the whole mines under the estate belonging to the late Sir Arthur Haselrigge, bart. containing nearly 5000 acres.

*Married.]* At Blyth, Mr. Stephenson Sealife, of Newcastle, to Miss Wilkinson, daughter of Mr. W. collector of the customs at Blyth.

At Alnwick, Mr. Thomas Riddell, to Miss Weddell.

At Newcastle, Mr. Thomas Reaveley, to Miss Mary Mitchell.—Mr. J. C. Ward, to Miss Margaret Stoddart, of Ravensworth.

At Corbridge, the Rev. J. D. Wastell, of Risby, Suffolk, to Frances, daughter of B. Wastell, esq. of Aydon House, Northumberland.

At Hexham, Mr. Thomas Ridley, to Miss Judith Rogers.

At Newburn, Mr. William Catchside, of Fenwick, to Miss Robson, of Throckley.

At Berwick, Mr. Clement Pattinson, to Miss Ann Marshall.

At South Shields, Captain John Patton, of the Ceres transport, to Ann, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Hewison.

*Died.]* At Newcastle, Henry Richard, son of Mr. William Fife, surgeon.—Mrs. Stephenson.—Mr. John Watson, 66.—Mr. Joseph Renwick, 55.—Mr. A. Mackintosh, 41.—Mrs. Bridget Curry.—Mr. J. A. Kidd, 37.—Miss Ann Hodgson, 22.—Mr. Richard Gee, 22.—Andrew Piery, 100. He retained his faculties to the last.

At Durham, Mr. William Gray, jun. 49.

—Mr. William Shaftoe, attorney, captain in the Durham volunteer infantry, 33.

At Newbottle, near Houghton-le-Spring, Edward Wetherall, esq. 68.

At Byker Hill, Mrs. Hunter, wife of Matthew H. esq. 41.

At South Shields, Miss Giles, 40.—Mr. Thomas Carens, 50.—Mrs. Mead, 83.

At North Shields, Mr. William Brown.

At Berwick, Mr. John Craig.—Margaret Douglas, 85.—Jane, wife of Mr. Joseph Atkinson, 60.—Mrs. Steel, 56.—Mr. John Morgan, 66.—Mrs. Mary Heslop, 73.—Mr. John Dunlop, 72.—Mrs. Catherine Hogg, 76.—Mrs. Bruce, 32.

At Bishopwearmouth, Eleanor, wife of Mr. Samuel Clark, 82.—Miss Rippon.—Mr. John Booth, 58.

At Sunderland, Serjeant-major Robinson, of the Westminster militia, 57.—Miss Isabella Graham.—Mrs. Ann Chilton.—Mrs. Jane Wardle, 60.

At Newburn, Mr. John Hedley, 62.

At Seaham Mill, Mr. Samuel Stephenson, 30.

At Alnwick, Mr. John Ancel, 63.

At Hartburn, near Stockton, Mrs. Ward.

At Ryton, Mrs. Thorpe, wife of the Rev. Mr. T. and only daughter of H. C. Selby, esq. of Swansfield.

At Simonburn, Mrs. Bell.

At Acomb Toll Bar, Robert Kell, 92.

At Anick, James Crozier, 101.

At Longhirst, near Morpeth, Robert, son of Mr. Roger Thompson, 20.

At Claypeth, Miss Isabella Wilson, only daughter of Mr. Thomas W. 16.

At Stockton, Charles, only son of Mr. Engledow.



At Seaton Carew, Mrs. Eleanor Smith, 107.

At Simpson Mains, Mr. James Murray, 83.

In Whickham Fellside, Mr. Francis Bennett, 74.

At Tweedmouth, Mr. James Turner, master of the Berwick packet.

At Anick Grange, Mrs. Harbottle, 56.

At Hexham, Mrs. Ellison, widow of the Rev. Mr. E. 88.

At Monkwearmouth, Mrs. Lawson, wife of Mr. George L. 69.

At Shincliff Grainge, near Durham, Mrs. Hopper, wife of Thomas H. esq.

#### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The Earl of Lonsdale and Sir James Graham, bart. of Edmond Castle, have prevailed on government to grant 10,000*l.* towards building an elegant bridge across the Eden at Stanwix, which is intended to communicate with the great national road, that has long been in the contemplation of government to make, between Carlisle and Port Patrick.

*Married.*] At Whitehaven, Mr. Isaac Adamson, of Egremont, to Mrs. Forster.—Mr. William Bacon, to Miss Fisher.—Mr. John Taylor, to Miss Mary Woodall.

At Orton, Mr. William Todhunter, to Miss Elizabeth Cleasby.

At Abbey Church, Holm Cultram, Captain Ray, of Whitehaven, to Miss Ann Holliday, of Mowbray.

At Workington, Mr. George Waters, to Miss Grace Falcon.

In the Isle of Mann, the Hon. Captain Murray, of the 5th regiment, to Miss Bacon, daughter of the late John Joseph B. esq. of Douglas.

At Cross Cannoby, Captain John Walker, of the Termagant of Maryport, to Miss Jane Dawson, of Birkby.

At Crosthwaite, Mr. James Atkinson, postmaster, Keswick, to Mrs. Dunglinson.

*Died.*] At Carleton Hall, Mrs. Wallace, relict of James W. esq. late attorney-general.

At Brampton, Mrs. Jane Tinling, mother of the late Mr. T. surgeon, 81.

At Town-foot, near Brampton, Mrs. Haliburton, 82.

At Bransty, Mr. William Flanagan, 42.

At Abbey Town, Holm Cultram, Mr. Elliot, surgeon and apothecary.

At Appleby, Mr. F. Hewitson, druggist, lieutenant in the Westmoreland local militia, 33; and five days afterwards, his mother, Mrs. H. 71.

At Kendal, Mrs. Dickinson, 40.—Mrs. Susan Crosfield, 75.—Mr. Thomas Hudson.—Mr. Walker, of the White Horse Inn.

At Burton in Kendal, Mrs. Alice Pearson, 80.

At Bowness, Mr. James Robinson, 32.

At Maryport, Mary, wife of Mr. Henry Vickers.

At Muncaster Castle, the Hon. Anna Jane Penelope Pennington, eldest daughter of Lord Muncaster.

At Workington, Mrs. James, many years keeper of the coffee-room.—Mr. William Milburn.

In the Isle of Mann, Mrs. Kershaw, a maiden lady, formerly of Rochdale, Lancaster, 73.

At Keswick, Henry William Bunbury, esq. formerly lieutenant-colonel of the West Suffolk regiment of militia, and brother to Sir Charles Bunbury, bart. of Great Burton, in that county. This gentleman is well known as an artist, in which he approached nearer to Hogarth, in his representations of life and manners, than any existing painter.

At Carlisle, Mr. William Hislop, surgeon, 23.—Mr. William Johnston, 35.—Hannah Reid, 90.—Jane, daughter of Mr. Thomas Armstrong.—Mr. Thomas Nixon, 75.—Mrs. Catherine Gilpin, sister to Dr. Gilpin, mayor of Carlisle, 71: a lady of considerable literary attainments, and respected by a numerous circle of acquaintance.—Mr. Thomas Losh, 80.—Mrs. Stoddart, 70.—Mrs. Ann Lemon, 66.—Mrs. Mary Robinson, 68.

At Penrith, Mrs. Eliz. Birbeck.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Eliz. Little, 88.—Mr. John Raney, 53.—Mr. Alexander Spittal, 72.—Captain Fell, of the ship *Edward* of this port.—Mrs. Lloyd, 43.—Mrs. Lucas, 92.—Mrs. Winter, 58.—Eleanor, daughter of Mrs. Madders, 17.—Mrs. Denton, wife of Mr. John D. one of the landing waiters of this port.—Mrs. Ann Huddleston, widow of Captain H. of the *Powell*.—Mrs. Walker, relict of Mr. John W. and aunt to Robert Smirke, R. A. 88.—Mrs. Downie.—Mr. John Fell, 62.—Mr. Matthew Younghusband, late bookseller, 68.—Mrs. Losh, relict of Captain L. 81.

At Hensingham, Mr. James Oyes, 86.

At Richmond Hill, near Hensingham, Mrs. Fidler, wife of Mr. Daniel F. 69.

At Bronkinwall, near Ravensglass, Mr. Thompson, 80.

At Allenby, Mrs. Ann Bawman, 51.

At Rockcliffe, Mr. William Cartner, parish clerk, 78.

At Carleton Lodge, near Egremont, John Richardson, esq. 26.

#### YORKSHIRE.

The erection of a handsome hotel at Askern, near Doncaster, is in a forward state. It offers a liberal accommodation to the visitors at that Spa, and, as a public improvement, reflects great credit on the spirited undertaker.

The subscription Lancasterian school for girls, lately erected in Salthouse-lane, Hull, was opened the 15th of April. A considerable number of ladies, who have taken a very active part in promoting this benevolent institution,

institution, attended on the occasion. Upwards of 200 girls were admitted, to whom the Rev. J. Clarke delivered an affectionate address, which appeared to make a proper impression on the minds of the young pupils, as well as of their mothers, most of whom were present.

At the late West Riding sessions, the new court-house at Pontefract, finished under the inspection of Mr. Bernard Hartley, (surveyor of the Riding bridges) from the plans of Mr. Watson, of York, was opened. For convenience and accommodation, this edifice is acknowledged to be superior to any in the county.

The following report of the woollen cloth searchers in the West Riding, from the 25th of March, 1810, to the 25th of March, 1811, was exhibited:—

*Narrow cloths.*

This year 158,252 pieces, or 6,180,181 yards.	
Last year 151,911	5,951,762
Increase 63,411	229,049

*Broad cloths.*

This year 272,664 pieces, or 1,671,042 yards.	
Last year 311,239	2,826,048
Decrease 37,575	1,155,006

This diminution of the staple manufacture, is to be traced to two causes; the prohibitory decrees of Bonaparte, and the orders in council of the British government: by the former, of which our manufactures are shut out from the continent of Europe, and by the latter our commercial relations with the United States of America are suspended. Seeing the operation of these measures, and having their effects every day before our eyes in the number of artizans that are loitering about the streets for want of employment, our surprise is not that the quantity of woollens have decreased so much, but that they have decreased so little; and this surprise will appear very natural when the public are informed, that of 1160 shearmen in the town and neighbourhood of Leeds, 400 are out of employ. But a falling off of only 925,957 yards will be, in some measure, accounted for when it is considered that the shipments to America, for the fall trade, in 1810, were as brisk as usual; and that for about six months in that year, the depot system prevailed with its former pernicious activity; so that the decrease in the broad cloths which appears on this official return, though embracing a period of a whole year, has, in point of fact, arisen within the last six months, as will appear from the following quarterly statement:

<i>Narrow cloths.</i>	<i>Broad cloths.</i>
1st quarter, 28,333	1st quarter, 11,371
2 ..... 46,987	2 ..... 75,366
3 ..... 34,809	3 ..... 58,183
4 ..... 48,123	4 ..... 58,744

The magistrates very liberally voted

3,000l. towards the erection of the projected Sessions House, at Leeds. This measure will tend to the speedy completion of a plan, absolutely necessary for the administration of justice within the borough, and which must be highly useful and convenient to the Riding at large. Towards the new Sessions House at Sheffield, the magistrates voted 1000l.

The grand tunnel on the Huddersfield Canal is completed, from its commencement at Huddersfield, to its termination at Ashton-under-Lyne, and is entirely ready for navigation. This tunnel was projected and begun in the year 1794. It has cost 130,000l.; is 5420 yards long, seven and a half feet deep of water, and seven and half head-way from the surface of the water. At the bottom of two of the pits it is made wide enough for boats to pass each other, or to unload lime or coal.

*Married.]* At Leeds, William, eldest son of Richardson Borradaile, esq. of Fenchurch street, to Isabella Mary, eldest daughter of John Oates, esq.—The Rev. Mr. Murray, of Rawdon, to Miss Scott.

At York, Richard Sinclair, esq. recorder of York, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late William Sotheron, esq. of Darrington.—Mr. Thomas Elton, to Miss E. Knowlson.—Mr. Thomas Waterworth, to Miss Simpson.

At Ripley, William Gunning Campbell, esq. eldest son of William C. esq. of Fairfield, Scotland, to Diana, third daughter of Sir John Ingelby, bart.

At Brandsby, Mr. Robert Maskell, to Mary, only daughter of Edward Wailes, esq. of Colton.

At Bridlington, James Hopkinson, esq. of Billings Hill, near Brandsburton, to Miss Farthing, daughter of the late John F. esq. of Bridlington Quay.

Captain Lally, of the 6th dragoon guards, to Mrs. Moore, widow of Captain M. of Grimston Lodge, near Tadcaster, and daughter of George Townend, esq. of York.

At Hull, Captain C. F. Flaton, to Miss Maria Scruton, of Nottingham.

*Died.]* At Doncaster, Mr. Frost.—Within the space of one week, J. Todd, 72; T. Jones, 77; Mary Richardson, 78; J. Bryan, 75; and J. Mountain, 75.

At Ecclesfield, Mr. William Greaves, 81.

At Beverley, Mrs. Jackson, wife of the Rev. John Jackson, rector of Cheadle.

At Conisbro', Mr. Merryweather, 60.

At Rotherham, Mrs. Staniforth.—Mr. Flint.

At Bishop Burton, near Beverley, Mr. R. Thirsk, 79.

At Howden, Miss Sarah Day, 40.

At Sheffield, Mr. John Theobald, 28.—Mr. James Fletcher.—Mrs. White.—Miss Mary Chadburn, 25.—Mrs. Powell.—Mr. Samuel Uckley.—Mr. Robert Woollen, 83.—Mr. William Fritchley.—Mr. William Marshall, late serjeant in the 14th foot, 73.—Mr. Abraham Mitchell, governor of the poor.



poor-house.—Mr. George Bateman.—Mrs. Elizabeth Marshall, 85.—Mrs. Thorpe.—Mrs. Ann Hirst, 85.

At Huddersfield, Mr. Thomas Depledge, 47.

At Pontefract, Mr. Serjeant Cockell, one of the leading counsel in the northern circuit.

At Masbro, near Rotherham, Mr. D. Taylor, 27; and a few days afterwards his brother Mr. John T. 31.

Isaac Grainger, 80, long known in the Castle Howard country as the first huntsman of his day, having hunted it for many years under different establishments; but, on the Earl of Carlisle giving up the foxhounds, his lordship was pleased to withdraw him from that line of life, by retaining him at the head of his stable department, where he has for a number of years enjoyed every comfort and attention so peculiarly characteristic of the Earl of Carlisle's goodness to all dependant upon his lordship.

At Bubwith, Mrs. Langstaff, 82.

After having completed his 111th year, John North, of South Holme, near Butterwick, butcher. He was born at Butterwick, in the parish of Barton-le-street, near Malton; never lived at a greater distance than a mile from the house he was born in; retained the use of his faculties to the day of his death; and was considered to be, during the early part of his life, a free liver.

At Wakefield, Henry Andrews, esq. one of the deputy lieutenants for the West Riding, 55.—Mr. James Tate, 44.—Mrs. Amory, relict of Robert A., M.D.—Mrs. Walker.

At York, Mr. A. Bartholoman, proprietor of the York Herald, and one of the common-councilmen for Walmgate Ward, 49.—Philip Samuel Maister, esq. 54.—Mrs. Taylor.—Mr. John Agar, 79.—Sarah, wife of Mr. L. Hay.—Mrs. Hall, wife of John H. esq.—Mr. William Elsworth, of the Elephant and Castle Inn.

At Hull, Mrs. Kirkman, wife of John K. esq. 65.—Mrs. Ann Carter.—Mrs. Rosendale, wife of Captain R. 38.—Mr. Tripp, formerly proprietor of the Hull and Barton ferry, 77.—Mr. John Orton, landing-waiter in the customs at this port, 57.

At Leeds, George Henry, second son of Mr. White, organist.—Mr. John Greaves, of the hotel.

At Ripon, Mrs. F. Hardman, 90.

At the advanced age of 93, the Rev. William Hedges, M.A. rector of Thriburgh and Adwick-le-street, near Doncaster.

At Bawtry, John Nicholson, well known in that neighbourhood by the appellation of Dr. Nicholson, who has practised many years with great success, as an itinerant doctor.

#### LANCASHIRE.

It is a matter of fact, that, in the present times, the worst perhaps Liverpool ever knew, the foundation stone of a superb gothic church has just been laid; another pro-

jected for a different part of the town; two elegant chapels just covered in; the first stone of a third laid; a Magdalen Institution just founded, and an auxiliary Bible Society: for each of which very liberal subscriptions are now collecting.

*Married.*] At Walton-le-Dale, John Baskervyle Glegg, esq. of Whittington Hall, Chester, to Anne, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Townley Parker, esq. of Cuerden Hall.

At Lancaster, Streethill Harrison, esq. son of the late Streethill H. esq. of Cranage Hall, Cheshire, to Mrs. Hunter, relict of the Rev. John Alexander H. of York, and daughter and co-heiress of the late Thomas Saul, esq. of Lancaster.

At Liverpool, Norman John Bond, nephew of Sir Stephen B. bart. of Woodbank, Cheshire, to Isabella Eliza Speed, grand-daughter of the late Earl of Sandwich.—Mr. Joseph Brade, to Miss Mary Huson.—James Muir, esq. to Miss Brancker, daughter of P. W. B. esq.—Dr. Abraham Solomon, to Miss Helen Tyrie.—Mr. William C. Cardwell, to Olivia, youngest daughter of the late William Wright, esq. of Withington, near Manchester.

At Childwall, Samuel Newton, esq. to Eliza, daughter of the late James Clegg, esq.

At Manchester, J. Ireland Blackburne, esq. M.P. eldest son of John B. esq. one of the representatives of this county, to Ann, eldest daughter of the late William Bamford, esq. of Bamford.

*Died.*] At Broughton, near Ulverston, Mr. E. Ireland, 74.

At Mashgrave, near Dalton in Furness, Mrs. Hartley, 75.

At Manchester, John Whitehead, esq. principal in the house of Messrs. Whitehead and Son.—Mr. Joseph Fowler, formerly of Nottingham, 44.—Mr. Samuel Satterthwaite.

At Frenchwood, near Preston, Thomas Starkie, esq.

At Preston, Mrs. Satterthwaite.

Alexander Butler, esq. of Kirkland Hall and Beaumont Cote, the senior justice of the peace for this county, chairman of the quarter sessions at Preston, and constable of Lancaster Castle, 78.

At Boulton on the Sands, near Lancaster, Mr. Christopher Atkinson, 59.

At Edge Hill, Mrs. Gibson, wife of Mr. George G.

At Hill Cliff, near Warrington, Mrs. Polard, 32.

At Everton, James Brade, esq.

At Wigan, Mr. Robert Finch.

At Beuford, near Leigh, Mr. Prescott, formerly printer of the Manchester Journal, 78.

At Killingholm, Mrs. Morrison, after labouring two years under a dropsy, and undergoing the operation of tapping thirty-seven times.

At Haslingdon, Mr. George Dewes, of Hull, 45.

At

At Liverpool, Mr. Robert Skirron, 29.—Mrs. McGawley, 23.—Mr. Gelston, visiting apothecary to the Dispensary.—Mrs. Williams.—Miss Venables, daughter of L. J. V. esq. barrister.—Mr. Nicholas Bailey, 87.—Mr. Francis Henry, 72.—Mr. John Wilson, 53.—Mrs. Hannah Leece, wife of Mr. L. schoolmaster, 45.—Thomas, son of Mr. Owen Jones.—Mrs. M. Matthews.—Mr. Thomas Berry.—Mr. Edmund Cockshoot, 46.—Mr. Henry Cartlich, 41.—Mrs. Edwards, a maiden lady, 74.—Mr. William Carterall, 54.—Mr. James Watmough.—Mrs. Jane Bailey, 57.—Mrs. Cartwright, 49.

## CHESHIRE.

*Married.*] At Nantwich, Edward Kent, esq. to Penelope, eldest daughter of Josiah Oates, esq.

At Sandbach, John Smith, esq. M.P. for Nottingham, to Miss Leigh, daughter of Egerton L. esq. of High Leigh.

At Chester, Thomas Read Abe, esq. of the North Lincoln militia, to Harriet Henrietta, youngest daughter of the late William Probart, esq.—Mr. Nield, of Norley, to Miss Pickering, grand-daughter of John P. esq. of Cadington, near Northwich.

*Died.*] At Chester, Mrs. Suddones.—Mr. Bage, sen. 68.—Miss Calveley.—Mrs. Garner, mother of Mr. G. of the Dublin Packet.—Mrs. Lambe.—Mrs. Sculle.—Mr. S. Brittain, 51.—Mr. C. Haswell.—Mrs. Parry, wife of Mr. P. bookseller.—The Rev. Ebenezer White, late minister of the Independent Chapel, Queen-street.

At Runcorn, Mr. Richard Johnson, 25.

At Malpas, Mrs. Letitia Churton, widow of the late Mr. Joseph C. the last of the name of that respectable family, whose ancestors have resided in the neighbourhood more than four centuries.

At Marton Hall, Mr. Manley.

At Knutsford, Mr. Ogden.

At Middlewich, Miss Taylor, daughter of Mr. T. surgeon, 19.

At Newton, near Middlewich, Mrs. Wood, relict of Isaac W. esq.

## DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Chesterfield, John Charge, esq. to Mrs. Jennings, widow of Robert J. esq. of Spital House.—Mr. Knowles, of Stockport, to Miss A. Mellor.

At Quarndon, Mr. Thomas Grime, of Derby, to Miss A. Mellor.

*Died.*] Mr. Peter Robinson, son of the Rev. Mr. P. vicar of Norton. At Dronfield, Mr. M. Blackwell.

At Spondon, William Snowden, esq. a justice of the peace, and an alderman of Derby, for which he had twice served the office of mayor.

At Wirksworth, Mr. G. Buxton, surgeon — Mrs. Stone.—Mrs. Cole.

At Etwall, Mr. John Procter, 22.

At Stanton, Mrs. Scattergood, 78.

At Chesterfield, Mr. Robert Statlam.

At Smalley, Mrs. Birch, 24.

At Morley, Mr. Harry Shaw.

At Tibshelf, Mrs. Barratt, 23.

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

On Monday the 15th of April, the members of the Nottingham Sunday School Union held their second annual meeting, at the New Methodist School-room, East-street, in that town. The place of meeting was much crowded, and the reports of the different schools in connection with the Union, were on the whole very encouraging. In general, there had been observed in the last six months much improvement in reading, &c. and especially in those schools where a part of the Lancasterian system had been adopted. In several instances much good had arisen from religious instruction; some highly interesting communications were made by different persons present, and a very pleasing letter was read from the London Sunday School Union. It appeared by the reports, that about 6000 children were instructed by forty societies of methodists and other dissenters in the Union, by about 700 voluntary teachers.

*Married.*] At Nottingham, Mr. Thomas Henton, schoolmaster of Shelford, to Miss Marvin.—Mr. Samuel Elliott, of Worksop, to Miss Mary Jefferies.—Mr. Samuel Ward, of Sutton Works, to Miss Goodman, of Sutton.

At Newark, Mr. Robert Parker, to Miss Mary Kirk.

At Worksop, Mr. Marsh, of Leverton, to Miss Lucy Featherstone.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, Mrs. Cartwright, wife of Mr. George C.—Mrs. Hornbuckle, relict of Mr. Alderman H. 49.—Mr. W. Meats.—Mr. John Lineker, 39.—Wm. Piddcock, gent.—Mrs. Hannah Maltby, 75.—Mr. Thomas Randal.—Mr. Wm. Haslam, 68.—Mrs. Morris.—Mrs. Harvey.—Mr. Birtles.—Mr. Whitlock, one of the senior councilmen of the corporation.—Mrs. Eliz. Lineker, widow of Mr. Samuel L.—Mr. Richard Wilson, schoolmaster, 51.—Sophia, daughter of Mr. George Elliott, 18.

At Tollerton Hall, Mrs. Neale, wife of Pendock N. esq. 53.

At Mansfield, Mr. George Wightman, 85.

At Orston, Mrs. Rippingale, 26.

At Newark, Mr. Richard Marshall, 59.

At White Houses, near Retford, the Rev. Wm. Cheales, rector of Markham, 56.

At Sherwood Lodge, Miss Collett, daughter of Russell C. esq.

## LINCOLNSHIRE.

A handsome cross is about to be erected in the market-place of Grimsby; it is also in contemplation to hang a new peal of eight bells in the church.

Twenty-two silver coins were lately turned up by Mr. Thomas Cordley, whilst at plough in a field in the parish of Moulton: they are half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences of Queen Elizabeth, and some immediately succeeding English Sovereigns.

*Married.*] At Louth, the Rev. Mr. Ca-



meron, minister of the Baptist Chapel there, to Miss Vicars.

At Somerby, Capt. Smith, 40th regiment, to Miss Dele.

At Stamford, Mr. Inman, of the Crown and Woolpack Inn, to Miss Ann Drake.

At Grimsby, Mr. John Nicholson, jun. of Bradley, to Miss Anna Maria Holliwell, second daughter of the Rev. George H.

At Boston, Mr. Foster, master of the Great Britain, of that port, to Miss Mary Mawer.

At Stamford, Charles Marshall, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Eliz. Guest, of London.

*Died.*] At Lincoln, Mrs. Thompson.—Frances, relict of Wm. Hildyard, esq. 77.—Mrs. Mace.

At Langton Hall, Mrs. Langton, wife of G. L. esq. and youngest daughter of Lady Kaye.

At Louth, Mr. J. Scott, 75.—Mrs. Eliz. Jackson, 80.—Mrs. Rebecca Jackson, 92.—Mrs. Bratley, 41.—John Robinson, esq. father of the corporation, 80. He had been indisposed for several weeks, but was able to receive the visits of his friends to the day of his death. He sat down to dinner as usual with his family, but soon finding himself worse, he walked up stairs with very little assistance, and the moment he was laid on the bed, without the smallest pain, resigned his spirit into the hands of Him who gave it. If he had lived till Whitsunday, he would have closed his seventh wardenship. He was a worthy example of the kind and tender husband, the affectionate father, the sincere friend, and the humble Christian. The amiable simplicity of his manners, the mildness of his disposition, and the candid allowance which he invariably made for the frailties incident to human nature, endeared him to all who had the pleasure of knowing him.

At Tathwell, Mrs. Farr, 76.—Mr. J. Leonard, 41.

At Morton, near Gainsbro', Mr. Edward Ridge, 80.

The Rev. Edward Jorden, vicar of Mespingham and Bottesford, 55.

At Stamford, Mrs. Coates, wife of Mr. John C. 85.

At Alford, Mr. John Allcock, 73.

At Spalding, Mr. Shuttleworth, of the Talbot Inn.

At Tetney Lock, Mr. R. Chatterton, many years engineer of the Louth Navigation, 68.

At Boston, Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. W. Druggist, 32.—Mr. Edward Reaney, 70.—Mrs. Elverson, wife of Mr. Wm. E. of Quadring.—Mr. Wm. Farnsworth, 34.

At Grantham, Mr. John Wood, 81.

At Toft, near Market Rasen, Mrs. Hodgson, mother of the Rev. Mr. H. 92.

At Sleaford, Mr. Wm. Falkner, of Anwick.

At Calceby, Mrs. Malby.

At Brigg, Mrs. Mary Smith, 79.

Mr. W. White, many years steward to Sir Thomas Whichcote, bart. of Aswardby Park, 90.

At Hogsthorpe, near Alford, Mr. Joseph Coupland, 81.

At Burton Strater, Mr. C. Bell, jun. of Irby. He was crossing the Trent, on his return homeward from Yorkshire, when the ferryman had recourse to the dangerous experiment of hoisting the sail, which so frightened the horse belonging to Mr. Bell, that the animal leaped overboard, and at the same time drove his owner and the ferryman into the river, who were both unfortunately drowned. A woman and boy, who were also on board the passage boat, sustained no injury.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Johnson, of Seagrave, to Miss Cragg, youngest daughter of Mr. C. of Forrest lane, near Loughborough.

At Leicester, Mr. Heard, to Miss Marston.—Mr. W. Talbot, to Miss Spencer, of Syston.—Mr. Ireland, of Wisenton, Derbyshire, to Miss Cox, daughter of Mr. C. of the Fish and Quart Inn.—Mr. T. W. Dabbs, to Sarah, second daughter of Mr. Barratt.

At Catthorpe, Mr. Weaver, of Shrewsbury to Susanna, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Pyefinch, rector of Pulverbatch, and of the first portion of Westbury, in this county.

At Wragdale, Mr. John Hickman, to Miss Henton.

At Stapleford, Mr. Martin Killingley, to Miss Ann Berridge.

Mr. James Moon, of Finedon, Northamptonshire, to Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Nixon, of Bitteswell.

At Burbage, Mr. Winterton, of Brandon, Warwickshire, to Miss Winterton, of Sketchley.

At Wartnaby, Thomas Neal, esq. of Berkeley, Gloucestershire, to Miss Adams, eldest daughter of Mr. John A.

*Died.*] At Leicester, Mrs. Parsons, relict of Mr. Alderman P. 82.—Lucy, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Atcheson, 20.—Mr. John Cooper, 78.—Mr. Brookes.

At Oadby, Mrs. Cockram, 54.

At Leisthorpe, Miss Brown, daughter of the late John Saffield B. esq.

At Gaddesby, Mrs. Hardy, 70.

At Loughborough, Mrs. Adams, wife of Mr. A. printer, 30.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Wolverhampton, Mr. Robert Bill, to Jane, second daughter of the late Mr. John Thomas, of Womborne.

At Lichfield, Wm. Sandles, esq. to Miss Kitson.

At Penkridge, the Rev. James Walhouse, of Teddesley Coppice, to Miss Huskisson, daughter of the late Wm. H. esq. of Osley, Staffordshire.

Capt.

Capt. J. St. George, of the 80th regiment of foot, to Miss F. Campbell, daughter of the late A. C. esq. of Stafford.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, Mr. Ralph Barnes, 87.

At Whitgreave, of the small-pox, Mr. J. Till, 59.

At Alrewas, Mr. Richard Yeld.

At Wolverhampton, Harriet, eldest daughter of George Molineux, esq.

At Madeley, Mr. E. Yate, third son of T. Y. esq.

At Shelton, Ephraim Chatterley, esq. 70.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

Proposals have been circulated for raising, by subscription, a capital of 30,000l. for establishing, in Birmingham, a company, for the better supplying the town and neighbourhood with timber, both of foreign and British growth, and with other articles, principally imported from northern climates, to be called, the Foreign and British Timber Company, with a capital of 30,000l. in shares of 50l. each.

*Married.*] At Willoughby, Mr. J. Hesom, to Miss Mary Malin, whose united ages amount to 29 years.

At Hampton on the Hill, Mr. John Hawkes, to Mrs. Cooke.

At Barford, Thomas Comber Raybould, esq. of Kinfare House, Staffordshire, to Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Jason Bourne.

At Kenilworth, Mr. Joseph Butler, of the Five Ways, Birmingham, to Miss Breedon.

At Birmingham, Mr. Joseph Rider, of Westbromwich, to Mrs. Wodecock.—Mr. Richard Shaw, of Betchton, Cheshire, to Miss Mary Jones, of Coventry.

At Coventry, Mr. Cope, of Edgbaston, to Miss Bennett.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, Mr. Joseph Day, 65.—Mrs. Clamroch.—Mr. Richard Williams, 59.—Mr. Thomas Willington.—Mr. Benjamin Henley, 53.—Mr. Wm. Till, 34.—Mrs. Jones.—Miss Rebecca Adcock, 18.—Mr. J. Hayward, 61.—Mr. Richard Peck, 60.—Mrs. Burt, wife of Mr. Wm. B. 72.—Mrs. Best, 63.—Mr. Deykin.—Mrs. Deborah Simmons, 82.

At Coventry, George Howlette, esq. senior alderman, 65.—Mr. Wm. Wilson, 48.—Mr. John Cash, 68.—Elizabeth, daughter of Mrs. Pollard, 15.

At Rushall Hall, Mrs. Parson, wife of Mr. Joseph P.

At Harborne, Miss Orr.

At Henley in Arden, Mr. J. Field, jun.

At Radway, near Edge Hill, the Rev. G. D. Meacher.

At Camp Hill, Juliana, eldest daughter of J. N. Ludford, esq.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Highway, to Martha, daughter of the late Mr. Moreton, of Albright Hussey.—Mr. Wm. Dodd, to Miss Birch.—Mr. Thomas Gough, of Chester, to Mrs. Mary Price.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Edwards, surgeon, to Miss Done.

At Whittington, Mr. Wm. Edisbury, of Wrexham, to Miss Owen, of Ebnal, near Oswestry.

At Sylattin, Mr. Peters, to Mrs. Rider, of Oswestry.

At Ludlow, Mr. Nathaniel Aaron, to Mrs. Martha Spruce.

At Winst-nstow, Mr. D. Lloyd, of the Grove, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. Lokier, of Strefford.

At Moreton Say, the Rev. F. W. Holme, rector of Meysey Hampton, Gloucestershire, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Pigot, esq. of Alington Hall, Staffordshire.

At Bridgnorth, Mr. Hinton, attorney, of Much Wenlock, to Miss Tomkies, formerly of Adcot Hall.

*Died.*] At Priors Lee Hall, Mrs. Eliz. Wright, relict of Mr. Gilbert W. of Birmingham, 69.

At the New House, near Wem, Mr. Thomas Wilkinson.

At Wem, Mr. Roger Ireland, 22.

At Ludlow, Mary Anne, daughter of Mr. Green, of the Crown Inn.—Joseph Wells, eldest son of Mr. Jones.

At Whitchurch, Mr. James Turner Meakin, surgeon, 62.

At the Druid Inn, near Corwen, Mrs. Roberts.

At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Stanley, 77; and, three days afterwards, her sister, Mrs. Adams.—Mr. G. Humphrys.—Mrs. Maddocks.—Mrs. Mary Watkies, 89.—Mr. J. Lloyd.—Mr. Richard Wilding, sen.—Mr. Samuel Fewtrell.

At Coalport, Wm. Rose, esq. captain of the Apley Company, in the Morie and Royal Oak regiment of volunteer infantry.

At Hadley, Mrs. Clift, 21.—Mr. T. Price, 20.

At Bridgnorth, Mrs. Moore, wife of F. M. esq.

At Hatton Grange, Mr. Wright.

At Shenstone, Mr. J. Hill, 72.

At Norton, near Condover, Mrs. Oakly, 72.

At Bishop's Castle, Mr. John Davies, of the Unicorn Inn.

At Hadley, near Wellington, Miss Slater.

At Oswestry, Mr. Hayward.—John Gibbons, esq. banker.

At Acton Burnell, Sir Edward Smythe, baronet, of that antient and respectable mansion, and of Wootton House in the county of Warwick. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his only son, now Sir Edward Joseph Smythe, bart.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Kidderminster, Mr. Joshua C. Cooper, to Miss Roberts, daughter of the late John R. esq.

At Ripple, William Matty, esq. of Royal, to Miss Leaver, of Upton.



*Died.*] At Powick, near Worcester, Mr. John Herbert, sen. 65.

At Blockley, Mr. Joseph Morris, practitioner in physic.

At Upton on Severn, Mrs. Houstoun, wife of Lieutenant-colonel H. and third daughter of William Whitmore, esq. of Dudmaston Hall, Salop.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Kington, Mr. Samuel Harkell, of Pegglesworth, to Miss Martha Heeks, of Beckford, both in Gloucestershire.

At Richard's Castle, Mr. Clark, of Hereford, to Miss S. Tomlins.

At Cradley, George Hales, esq. of the Bean House, to Frances, youngest daughter of the late — Caldwell, esq. of Hope End,

At Leominster, Mr. Tagg, solicitor, of London, to Mrs. Payne.

*Died.*] At Lugwardine, the Rev. John Freeman.

At Leominster, Mrs. Lloyd, 84.—Mr. Benjamin Evans, 85.—Mrs. Coleman, wife of Thomas C. esq. banker.—Mr. Richard Dawnie.

At Hereford, Mrs. Car, 64.

#### MONMOUTHSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Monmouth, Mr. Roberts, to Maria, daughter of the late Mr. James Powell.

*Died.*] At Usk, Thomas Jones, esq. formerly major in the Monmouth and Brecon Militia.

At Grossmount, Miss Shanks, eldest daughter of Capt. S.

At Red hill, near Monmouth, Mr. John Collins.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A plan is proposed which, if carried into execution, will make Clifton Downs an object of rivalry to Bath, in that particular in which Bath is most celebrated; viz. to erect a set of artificial baths for hot water vapour, and cold ablution on Dr. Kentish's plan, whose success in preventing the first approaches of consumption from scrophula, and other causes, by means of warm vapour, and warmed atmospheric air introduced through earthen stoves, now begins to be generally acknowledged. It is also in contemplation, and will probably be soon executed, to cut out a most noble esplanade from Mrs. Miles's house, quite down to the rocky promontory that overhangs the River Avon. Such a walk as this would exceed in beauty and convenience every thing of the kind in England; for even now, in its irregular state, it is every Sunday frequented by thousands of decently dressed people, and generally two or three bands in the evening, being sufficiently long and wide to afford room for all classes to walk without interrupting each other, and commanding views of the river and hanging woods opposite, that are unequalled in point of beauty by any other spot in the island.

The Cambray Spa, Cheltenham, the property of Colonel Riddell, is now opened to a select

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number of respectable subscribers, and is likely to become the resort of fashion. The strengthening and excellent quality of its water needs no eulogium from its well-known and peculiar virtues, but the situation of the Spa demands praise, its scite being in the highly respected owner's garden, laid out by the hand of taste, interspersed with shrubs and flowers, whilst the serpentine gravelled walks afford a promenade, and the whole being inclosed, free from every species of inconvenience. The addition of the simply-elegant temple, appropriated for receiving the water, gives effect to the scene, uniting convenience with tasteful judgment.

*Married.*] At Newland, Thomas Francis Procter, esq. of London, brother to the Rev. P. M. Procter, vicar of that parish, to Mrs. Mullion, sister to Mrs. Procter.—Thomas Minster, M. D. of Stow, in this county, to Ann, daughter of the Rev. S. Paget, of Petherton, Somerset.

At Twining, Mr. Charles Prior, to Mary, youngest daughter of William Phelps, esq. of Puckthrup.

At Hawkesbury-Upton, Mr. James Goulter, of Petty France, to Miss Allen, of the Pound Farm.

Mr. Wells, attorney, of Wootton-under-Edge, to Jane, daughter of Mr. Pearce, attorney and town clerk, of South Morton.

At Winchcomb, S. F. Sadler, esq. solicitor, to Miss Wool.

At Weston-sub edge, John Hancock, esq. of Stratford upon Avon, to Miss Price, daughter of Mr. P. of Norton Grounds.

At Moreton Say, the Rev. P. W. Holme, rector of Meysey Hampton, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Pigott, esq. of Alington, Staffordshire.

*Died.*] At Cirencester, Elizabeth, relict of Giles Daubeny, esq. and second daughter of the late John Ganning, esq. of Old Burlington-street, London.

At Gloucester, Samuel Jeynes, esq. 35, of that city, only son of the late Sir Edwin J. and a partner in the banking house of Messrs. Turner, Morris, Jeynes, and Co.—Mr. John Chester, 72.—Mr. James Ireland, 65.—Mr. John George, 90.—Mr. Haines, 70.—William Viner, esq. 79. He resided upwards of fifty years in Fenchurch street, London, in the drug trade, and a few years ago was nominated one of the sheriffs of the metropolis, but paid the usual fine rather than serve. He has left, among many charitable donations, 500l. to the Gloucester Infirmary.

At Newent, Mrs. Hannah Bower, sister to John B. esq.

At Clapton, near Berkeley, Mr. Baker, 63.

At Winchcombe, Mrs. Chester, 60.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

On the 12th of April, a most destructive fire broke out at the dwelling-house of Mr. Robert Taylor, at Warkworth, near Banbury,

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which

which burnt down the same; also the dwelling-house of Mr. Osborn, with all the extensive barns and out-buildings of Messrs. Osborn, Maull, and Drury. The fire was carried by the violence of the wind to a dwelling house some hundred yards distant, which was consumed. The cries of a valuable mare in foal, pigs, &c. which were burnt, were truly distressing. The loss in corn, hay, and goods, is very great; and insured only to a small amount. Only one house could be saved, and that had taken fire. Four engines attended, but could save a very small part of the household goods, stock, &c. Notwithstanding the exertions of the inhabitants of Banbury, and the engines from thence, the wind was so very high, that in less than two hours the village was nearly burnt down. Mrs. Osborn was severely burnt.

*Married.*] At Oxford, Mr. James Taylor, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Neale, of Storesfield.—Mr. William Costar, to Miss Lee.—Mr. Newman, of the Black Swan, to Martha, fourth daughter of Mr. Busby Godfrey, of Cumner.—Mr. Ezra Goodyer, to Miss Knapp.

At Coombe, near Woodstock, Mr. Harris, to Miss Mary Couling.

At Kidlington, Mr. Henry Crook, to Miss Rowland, of Water Eaton.

*Died.*] At Oxford, Mrs. Grain, 69.—Mr. Greenwood, formerly master of the New Inn.—Mr. Robert Brown, 72.—Mr. Anthony Bull.—Mrs. Glover, 52.—Mr. Richard James, 71.—Mrs. Green.—Mr. Appletree, 82.—Mr. William Hall.—Mrs. Ellis.—Mrs. Dolley, wife of Mr. Robert D. 43.—Mr. Crump, a member, of the common-council, 76.—Mr. Richard Walker, of the Bell Inn.

At Wytham, Mr. Christopher Lipscombe, 76.

At Charlgrove, Mr. Neil.

At Doddington, Mr. H. Churchill, a member of the corporation of Oxford.

At Kidlington, Mr. Hobday, formerly master of the Swan Inn, Tetsworth, 86.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Baoby, the Rev. A. H. Matthews, Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, to Charlotte, second daughter of the late R. Marriott, esq.

*Died.*] At Oundle, Mrs. Wiginton.—Mr. Joseph Fisher.

At Peterborough, Mrs. Image, relict of the Rev. Mr. I.

At Lowick, Mr. John Calston, 70.

#### BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Beaconsfield, William Collier, esq. of Witney, Oxon, to Miss Sarah Pell.

At Aylesbury, Richard, only son of the late Mr. Richard Holloway, of Newton Toney, Wilts, to Anna Maria, youngest daughter of the late John Rawbone, gent.

Mr. William Bristow, of Eton College, to Miss Lucy Bevington, of the same place.

*Died.*] Philip Box, esq. banker of Buckingham, and of Fleet-street, London, receiver-general and a magistrate for this county.

#### HERTFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Flamstead, Benjamin Somers, esq. of Markgate-street, Bedfordshire, to Miss Pope, only daughter of the late Jeremiah P. esq. of the Hyde.

At Baldock, Joseph Morris, esq. of Ampt-hill, Beds, to Martha, daughter of John Pryor, esq.

*Died.*] Suddenly, whilst dressing himself, the Rev. John Norman Ord, rector of Wheat-hampstead and Harpenden, eldest son of the Rev. Dr. O. of Fornham, Suffolk. The above valuable preferment, estimated to be worth 1200l. per annum, is in the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln.

At Gravely, Mrs. Salisbury, wife of the Rev. Thelwall S.

#### CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

A numerous and respectable meeting of the proprietors and occupiers of land, in this county, was lately held at Cambridge, the Earl of Hardwicke in the chair, and entered into a variety of resolutions for forming an Agricultural Society. The Earl of Hardwicke was appointed president. The first general meeting of the society will be held on Wednesday, the 26th of June, at Cambridge.

An occurrence has taken place at Newmarket, which is the subject of general conversation and surprise among the frequenters of the turf. Several horses were entered for the claret stakes, and, as usual, were taken out one morning for exercise. They all drank at one watering-trough. Some time after they had been watered, six of them were observed to stagger, and then to roll about in the greatest agony. Four whose value is estimated at 7000l. or 8000l. are since dead. On examining the water-trough, it was found that the water had been poisoned. The horses were the property of Lord Kinnaird, Sir F. Standish, and Mr. Sitwell. The Jockey Club have resolved to offer a reward of 1000 guineas, and an annuity of 100l. a year, to any person who will furnish a clue, by which the perpetrators of the abominable act may be discovered.

*Married.*] At Wisbech, Mr. Cripps, to Miss Dewbarn, second daughter of Mr. D.

At Cambridge, the Rev. Edward Simons, M.A. rector of Ovington, to Miss S. M. Roberts.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, J. Longley, esq. 92.—Mrs. Purchas, wife of John P. esq.—John, only son of Mr. Lewis Apsey, 37.—John, eldest son of John Ingle, esq. 92.

At March, Isle of Ely, Mr. John Houshold.

At Soham, the Rev. P. B. Scott, 69.

At Ely, Mr. Nathan Spooner.

At Whittlesford Lodge, Mrs. Fisher, of London, 50.

At Upwell, Mr. James Miles.

#### NORFOLK.



## NORFOLK.

The friends to the general education of the lower order of society, must view with satisfaction the progress which has been made in that important subject within the last twelve months, in Norwich. Two large schools for the education of girls, have been organised by Miss Harriet Howell, besides a private one under the immediate patronage of the Miss Gurneys. In addition to this, an excellent school for four hundred boys, on the plan of Mr. Lancaster, is now opened under the superintendence of Mr. M'Rea, which promises the most important advantages to the poorer inhabitants of Norwich, and exhibits a striking specimen of the peculiar advantages and excellences of Mr. Lancaster's system. Amidst this general adoption of the new methods of diffusing instruction, the court of Guardians for the Maintenance of the poor, have opened a school for the children of the workhouse, composed of about eighty boys and girls, which they have put under the management of Miss Howell, and which has been attended with the most compleat success.

*Married.*] At Yarmouth, the Rev. Edward Missenden Love, rector of Ashby, Suffolk, to Charlotte Maria, youngest daughter of James Fisher, esq.—The Rev. Charles James Fisher, to Mary Ann, second daughter of D. Colby, esq.—Mr. Daniel Hodson, of London, to Mary, daughter of the late Mr. N. Palmer.—Alexander Nesbitt, esq. of Teignmouth, to Miss Maria Fisher, daughter of William F. esq.

Mr. Anthony Canham, of Fordham, near Downham Market, to Miss Holland, daughter of Edmund H. esq. of Swaffham.

At Norwich, Mr. W. Storey, to Miss Page.—Mr. James Blake, to Miss S. Outlaw.

Mr. Drake, of Meyton Hall, to Miss Alexander, eldest daughter of the late Major A. of Caistor.

*Died.*] At Yarmouth, Lady Gardner, wife of Rear Admiral Lord G. and daughter of Lord Carrington.—Mr. Wm. N. Eldridge, 52.

At Lynn, Mrs. Hadley.—S. Baker, esq.—Elizabeth Jarrard, 111.

At Bawdeswell, Richard Lloyd, esq.—66.

At Roydon, near Diss, Mr. John Bailey, formerly a farmer at Shelfanger, in this county, 109.

At Acle, Mrs. Newstead, wife of Mr. N. of the Queen's Head Inn.

At Harford Hill House, Lakenham, Ellen, second daughter of Thomas Thurtell, esq. 13.

At Eaton, Mr. T. Jeeks.

At Swaffham, Mr. James Johnson, printer, 63.

At Quidenham, near Harling, Manning Gooch, esq. 73.

At Downham Market, Mrs. Gillingham.—Mrs. Holliday.

At Walsingham, Mr. George Rix, 77.

At Thurne, Mr. G. Wigg, second son of the late Mr. W. 22.

At Swainsthorpe, Mrs. Ann Gooch.

At Norwich, Mrs. Hubbard, 61.—Mr. John Curchin.—Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Ralph Coulson, 74.—Miss Norgate, daughter of Mr. Nicholas N.—Mr. W. Hutchinson, 33.—Mr. J. Lock, 63.—Mrs. Elizabeth Paul, 71.—Mrs. Booth, wife of Mr. William B. bookseller, 49.—Mrs. Ann Gooch, 68.—Mr. Woodhouse.—Mr. William Swann, 65.

## SUFFOLK.

At a late meeting of the parishioners of St. James's, Bury, held at the vestry, for the purpose of taking into consideration the dangerous state of the steeple of that church, it was resolved to take down the turret, to lower the bell stage, and otherwise secure it from the apprehended danger.

*Married.*] The Rev. Joseph Cotterill, rector of Ampton, to Miss Boak, daughter of the Rev. Mr. B. rector of Bockley.

At Buxhall, Mr. Ebenezer Cooper, to Miss S. Mayhew.

At Sudbury, Mr. Benjamin Cook, to Miss Jones, second daughter of Mr. H. J.

*Died.*] At Woodbridge, aged 61, Mr. Robert Loder, bookseller. Mr. L. was known to the public, not only as a bookseller, but as an author; his "History of Framlingham," and several other antiquarian tracts, displaying considerable industry and research.

At Stonham, Fanny, eldest daughter of Mr. Cockerill, 22.

At Clare, Mr. Samuel Collis, 27.

At Bury, Mr. David Shadow.

At Framlingham, Mr. Bloss, sen. 86.

At Wrentham, Mr. Charles Allgar, 37.

At Great Finborough, Mr. Christopher Groom, 89.

The Rev. John Eade, rector of Cotton, and vicar of Tannington and Brundish, 77.

At East Bergholt, Mrs. Rhudde, wife of the Rev. Dr. R.

## ESSEX.

At a sale lately held near East Ham church, of 92 Merino sheep, part of the Escurial stock, 38 rams averaged 42l. 5s. and one was sold at 62 guineas; the ewes, supposed to be in lamb, 34 in number, averaged 23l. 14s. and 20 couples of lambs and ewes averaged 30l. 17s.: a two-toothed ewe, with an ewe-lamb, was sold for 40 guineas.

*Married.*] At Wanstead, Mr. James Lambert, of Barking, to Miss Jane Willis, of West Ham.

At Witham, Jonathan Bullock, jun. esq. of Faulkborne Hall, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the Rev. Andrew Downes.

At Chelmsford, Mr. B. P. Lewin, of Little Baddow, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. Palmer, of the Dolphin Inn.

*Died.*] 2

*Died.*] At Halstead, Lieut.-general Urquhart.

At Springfield Hall, Charlotte, third daughter of Mr. Samuel Abrey.

At Southminster, Mrs. Alston, 77.

At Harwich, Mr. George Peacock, 79.

At Billericay, Mr. Thomas Joslin, 41.

At Purleigh, Mr. Daniel Kerridge.

The Rev. John Houghton, B.A. vicar of White Colney, and more than 53 years master of the grammar-school at Halstead, 79.

At Colchester, Mrs. Elizabeth Manning, who had for upwards of 50 years conducted the business of the post office there.—Mrs. Jones, relict of Mr. J. late of Tolleshunt D'Arcy, surgeon.

At Parsloes, Mrs. Fanshawe, relict of John Gascoyne F. esq. 63.

At Great Saling, Mr. Perry.

At Writtle, Mrs. Blyth, 66.

At Dickley Hall, Mistley, Mr. Samuel Risbee.

At Moulsham, Miss Margaret Mayhew, 24.

At Runwell, Miss Hardy.

At Little Totham Hall, by the injury which she received in leaping out of a chaise, through fright at the viciousness of a horse by which it was drawn, Mrs. Carter, wife of Mr. William C.

At Stisted, Mr. John Banes, 64.

#### KENT.

In the interval between the evening of Saturday, April the 27th, and the following Monday morning, the Union Bank, belonging to Messrs. Baker and Co. in Canterbury, was entered by some unknown means, and notes and cash to a considerable amount (it is said 12,000*l.*) stolen from it. The circumstance was discovered about nine on Monday morning, when the chief clerk, being about to proceed to the business of the day, found some obstruction in unlocking the iron door of one of the closets, and on farther search it appeared that this, as well as another closet, had been opened and relocked, and that an iron chest which was fixed with n-side of one of them had been forced open apparently by prizing the lid of it. This chest, besides the notes of the firm, contained also the receipts and transactions of the bank on Saturday, which it was customary to deposit there in the bulk till the Monday following. Such, however, was the systematic method with which this robbery was effected, that the checks paid in the course of Saturday, and the bills not negotiable, were sorted and separated from the other notes, and such only taken as could be passed, consisting of Bank of England and local and provincial notes; in addition to these, a gold watch, and (what seems extraordinary the thieves should have encumbered themselves with) the paper moulds of the firm were also taken. One hundred *l.* notes of the firm luckily escaped attention, and a pearl necklace of very considerable value, which was contained in a small leathern trunk, although the lock of the same was

forced off, was also left. How an entrance was obtained into the bank is uncertain, as no violence appeared to have been used to the lock of the outer door, but it would seem that the locks of the iron doors had been picked and relocked, one of the wards having been twisted off in the act, and a piece of a small steel saw which had been broken was also left behind.

On Tuesday last the first stone of a New Chapel was laid in St. Peter's-street, Canterbury, for the society in the connexion of the late Rev. J. Wesley, who have, for the last 46 years, occupied a chapel in King-street. The premises will be settled on trustees, who will be obliged, by the terms of their trust deed, to lay out the income arising from the premises in charitable and religious purposes for ever.

*Married.*] At Dover, Capt. R. Thomson, Royal Engineers, to Harriet, eldest daughter of Samuel Latham, esq.

At Rochester, John May, esq. of the Ordnance department, Ceylon, to Miss Woodcock.—Capt. Gordon Brimer, R.N. to Mrs. Glasse.

At Smarden, Mr. Thomas Witherden, of Biddenden, to Miss Lydia Hope.

At Old Romney, Mr. W. Tunbridge, to Miss Frances Tuesley.

At Canterbury, Mr. Welch, comedian, to Miss Elizabeth Simmonds.

At Chatham, Mr. W. Matthews, jun. to Miss Jane Coney.

At Deal, Captain Clarke, of the Harmony victualling transport, to Susannah, daughter of Mr. Edward Oleson.

*Died.*] At Fairy Hall, Isabella Alexandrina Louisa, daughter of the Count and Countess Byland. 11.

At Woolwich, aged 82, Mr. Hugh Mitchell, druggist there during 50 years. His liberality in support of the Gospel, and towards the poor, and exemplary deportment through his long life, have made his loss publicly felt and generally lamented in the town and neighbourhood.

At Bromley, John Stratton, esq. of Little Berkhamstead, Herts.

At Sandwich, the Rev. John Connant, rector of St. Peter's, Sandwich, and of Teynham, in this county.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Elizabeth Tegg, a maiden lady, 81.—Mr. Richard Cutbush, sen.

At Stourmouth, Mr. Robert Wraith.

At Elham, Charles, son of Mr. John Chapman, 17.—Mr. W. Holladay, sen. 70.

At Goodnestone, Marianne, fourth daughter of the late Sir Brook Bridges, bart. 36.

At Chartham, William Smith, sen. esq.

At Dover, Mr. W. Pierce, 85.

#### SURRY.

*Married.*] At Streatham, Thomas Harrison, esq. barrister, to Mrs. Shepley, relict of Richard S. esq. of Carshalton.—John M. Taggart, esq. of Knot's Green, to Susannah, daughter of John Kymer, esq.

*Died.*]



*Died.*] At Tooting, Christopher Wilson, esq. of Aldermanbury, 84.

At Ewell, Mrs. Smith, wife of Richard Carpenter, S. esq. 69.

At Epsom, the Rev. J. Thomas.

At Kew, Mr. Wall, of Richmond. He suddenly fell down, and instantly died. Mr. Wall had come from Richmond to Kew, with two of his young children and a female servant, purposely to see the Prince Regent pass. He fell down between his children, and was carried lifeless into a neighbouring public house. Mr. Wall was a very worthy man, very much respected at Richmond, and has left a widow and nine children to lament his premature death. His family has been known at Richmond for upwards of 120 years, as booksellers, stationers, and newsmen, and keepers of the circulating library, since the commencement of that institution.

At his house at Stockwell Park, after a long season of bodily suffering, in the 65th year of his age, Thomas Woodroffe Smith, an eminent merchant. With an extensive knowledge of the world and its concerns, of which his success in business afforded an ample proof, he possessed, what was much more meritorious, a benevolence of disposition, which, under the guidance of great experience and strict integrity, induced him to render important services on many occasions, to numerous individuals in the conduct of their affairs. Whilst his body lingered under painful and long-continued infirmity, his mind was vigorously intent upon objects connected with the improvement and well-being of human society, and in this trying period of his existence, his perception seemed to be as clear as his benevolence was ardent. His connection with the religious Society of Friends, was at a period of life, when his judgment might be supposed to confirm his choice upon the stable principle of rational conviction; and, with a strong attachment to the profession he had adopted, he maintained a liberality of sentiment worthy of the enlightened Christian. The loss of such a man must be felt by the community, and is sincerely regretted by the poor in his neighbourhood, who were constant partakers of his bounty.

#### SUSSEX.

The fate of the Grand Southern Canal Bill (says the Editor of the Lewes Journal) has given general satisfaction; particularly to the landed interest on the proposed line of the canal. It was thrown out at the second reading in the House of Commons, upon a division, by nearly six to one. The project for cutting the above intended extensive canal, was according to the printed case of the land owners, &c. who successfully opposed the bill, one of the numerous class of speculative projects set on foot by persons, whose principal object it is to make advantage by the sale of shares in the infancy of an undertaking; and this project would have affected landed property of the value of mil-

lions of money! The professed object of the Bill was to convey commodities by water from London to Portsmouth; this was to have been effected by a cut of about 96 miles in extent, between Portsmouth and Tunbridge; from whence the remaining transit to London, was to depend on other navigations, the first of which would have been thirty miles up the river Medway, (a most defective navigation) private property, the owners of which might have refused admittance of craft, unless upon their own terms: the further part of the transit was to have been through the Thames and Medway canal, an unfinished work, and then up the Thames, from below Gravesend to London, making a circuit of more than double the distance from London to Portsmouth, by land! To effect this work, fourteen hundred acres of land, (the greatest part of it in the highest state of cultivation) would have been consumed by the canal and reservoirs, and some of the first estates in the country have been literally cut to pieces. The estimated expence of this undertaking was 741,490*l.* and this would in all probability have been swelled to upwards of a million sterling! How could the interest of such a sum have been raised, in a country without manufactures, and in which manure is at present procured at a much cheaper rate than it could have been by the proposed canal. We have on former occasions expressed ourselves good wishers to a canal from London to Portsmouth; and are still of opinion, that a properly chosen line, (and such a one it is said is now in contemplation) ramifying, by the rivers Adur and Ouse, to the ports of Shoreham and Newhaven, would be found not only convenient, but very advantageous to the kingdom at large.

The commissioners for Newhaven Piers, with a laudable attention to the public convenience, have not only caused lights to be exhibited at proper hours in the night, on the Pier-head, but have also placed buoys in such situations, as to mark the channel most distinctly in the day-time. The lights are upon the most simple construction, pointing out the direction of the channel by being kept in one.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Palmer, jun. of East Grinstead, to Harriet, only daughter of the Rev. William Jackson, of Rye.

At Hawkhurst, Mr. Thomas Cooper, solicitor of Lewes, Sussex, to Lucy Elizabeth, second daughter of T. Durrant, esq. of Salehurst Park.

Mr. James Skinner, jun. of Alfriston, to Miss Hawes, niece and heiress of the late Matthias Caldecot, esq. of Sherrington House.

*Died.*] At Eggleston Place, near Storrington, Mrs. Patty Foreman, a maiden lady, aged 71. She possessed considerable property, but, having no relation living, she bequeathed the greatest part of it, upwards of 60,000*l.* to her bailiff; in addition to which she gave a legacy of 1000*l.* to one of his daughters.

At

At Mayfield, the Rev. John Kirby, 68.  
 At Patcham, Mrs. Scruse, 55.  
 At Southover, Mrs. Rogers, relict of T. R. gent. 83.  
 At Ringmer, Mrs. Shadwell, 70.  
 At Portslade, Mrs. Borrer.  
 At Ashdown House, John Fuller, esq.  
 At Worthing, Mrs. Cogger.  
 At Chichester, Mr. Wilmhurst, sen.—John, youngest son of Mr. James Lacy, 16.  
 At Sidlesham, Mr. Follet.  
 At Shopwick, near Chichester, Mrs. Stewart, relict of Major-General S. of the Royal Artillery.

## HAMPSHIRE.

That noble pile, Winchester Palace, which was erected by King Charles II. from a design of Sir Christopher Wren, was used in the American war, as a French, Dutch, and Spanish, prison, afterwards formed the reception of French emigrants, and, till of late, served as military quarters, until from dilapidations, the too great height and size of some of the rooms, and other causes, it was condemned as such. It is now converted into a permanent barrack for the reception of 1,800 infantry, in comfortable lofty rooms, to contain twelve men each, with some convenient bedsteads (so constructed as when turned up to afford a good seat), large stove-grates, tables, forms, arm-racks, shelves, closets, &c. &c. for the comfort of the soldiers; and excellently ventilated, by means of a simple tube perforated with holes; and what is particularly convenient, in bad weather, the whole of the troops may be paraded with ease under cover, in the different extensive galleries. The wings are fitted up in a very superior manner for the officers. The extent of the building from East to West is 216 feet, from North to South 328 feet.

*Married.*] Lieutenant Barnes, of his Majesty's ship, *Victory*, to Miss Kentish, of Weovil, near Gosport.

At Alversoke, the Rev. J. Purkis, of Southampton, to Miss Johnson, of Gosport.—John Hargraves, esq. of the Sussex militia, to Harriot, second daughter of Major Whitcomb, of Gosport.

At Romsey, Mr. Daniel Sharpe, jun. banker, to Harriet, eldest daughter of Mr. Clement Sharp.

*Died.*] At Hazeley Heath, Ann, third daughter of the late William Jepson, esq. of Lincoln.

At Southampton, the Hon. Henrietta Dillon, daughter of Viscount Dillon, of Ditchley House, Oxfordshire.

In his 76th year, Andrew Williams, esq. of Devonshire-street, Portland-place, London, and formerly of Southampton. He was at Mrs. Taylor's, at the Polygon, on a visit for a few weeks, with his son. He went to bed at night in perfect health, but was a corpse by eight in the morning, before any medical assistance could be had. This gentleman had been physician general and a colonel; in the

honourable East India Company's service at Bengal.

At Wakefield, near Winchester, Lieutenant-general Loftus Tottenham, colonel of the 55th regiment of infantry, 95.

At Fareham, the Rev. John Woolls, rector of that parish.—In Jersey, the Rev. John La Clocke, rector of the parish of Trinity.

At Kingston, Mr. Wooldridge.

At Grange, near Titchfield, Philip Osbaldiston, esq. formerly in the Port trade.

At Winchester, in consequence of her apron accidentally taking fire, Mrs. Holdaway.

At Kitchill, Isle of Wight, John, only son of John Popham, esq. 20.

At Newport, Henry Trattle, esq. father of the corporation, 92.

At Portsmouth, Mrs. Breadon, relict of Captain B. of the Royal Marines.—Miss Moseberry.—Mr. Twyneham.—Mr. Norris, many years warehouse-keeper at the custom-house of this port.—Mrs. Good, 77.—Mr. Pope.

At Shalden, near Alton, Thomas Smith, esq. 49.

At Lymington, Mr. J. B. Moody, surgeon.

At Pouncefoot Hill, near Romsey, Mrs. Boorn.

At Christ-church, Mrs. Slann, wife of James Bright, S. esq. 84.

At Bishop's Waltham, the Rev. Charles Walters, curate of that parish, 62. He had for many years, jointly with his brother, the Rev. John Walters, and also latterly with his son, the Rev. Charles Walters, conducted the grammar-school at Waltham, which has produced many respectable persons in the army, the navy, and in trade, and who, from a respect to their tutor, and from friendship formed at school, instituted an anniversary in the town commemorative of past events. He went off from Winchester-college to Trinity-college, Oxford, having lost his election for New-college; and, on quitting school, Dr. Warton took him by the hand, and, with tears at parting said, he had not left his superior for good morals or orderly conduct. When in deacon's orders, he obtained the chaplaincy of Newport in the Isle of Wight, where he established a school; and after ten years residence there, he, on the death of the Rev. Mr. Evans (who succeeded the Rev. Mr. Gibson, at Bishop's Waltham), removed to that place, carrying many of his pupils with him, and where he raised by his character a respectable seminary, in which he was assiduously assisted by his brother before-named, and also by his son. The Sunday preceding his death, he preached an animated discourse to an attentive audience on repentance. On Tuesday he went to the extremity of his parish, to administer the sacrament to a sick gentleman. The next morning, in school, he found himself unwell, and went home to breakfast, became chilly, and added to his dress; could not attend morning



morning prayers, which his son did for him at church; was seized at noon with a pain in his side, was bled, grew rapidly worse, and at midnight peacefully resigned his spirit to his Maker, without pain, struggle, or groan, dying as he had lived. The following Sunday, the worthy rector preached from the Revelations, "I heard a voice from Heaven," &c. to a congregation in tears; and, when he had finished, sat down in the pulpit and wept himself. The funeral, it is computed, was attended by about 1300 persons, whose behaviour expressed their feelings: the parish may be sixteen miles in circumference, and in it 1700 souls. The procession was led by the rector and the two medical gentlemen bare-headed, from the house to the church, through a crowd of spectators, with many of the French and Dutch prisoners in town, who uncovered as it passed. Opposite the school, the pupils, having formed themselves into two lines, of their own accord, permitted the procession to pass between them, and then followed in the rear of the mourners, and, by their attentive, affectionate, and orderly, conduct, gained the esteem of the whole auditory. The service was read by the rector, and thus terminated the earthly career of a faithful parish priest. These particulars exemplify almost the primitive ages of Christianity, from the mutual love and esteem subsisting between ministers and people. It is mentioned to shew, where such harmony exists, what an excellent tendency it has to promote the happiness of a parish. The separation was as affectionate as the Apostle Paul experienced, when the church wept at his departure, on his saying, They would see his face no more.

## WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Little Bedwin, J. F. Newton, esq. of Jesus' college, Cambridge, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late William Kent, esq. of Little Bedwin.

At Bradford, Mr. A. Maris, of Wheyatts, to Miss Gale.

*Died.*] At Easton Grey, Mr. Tanner.

At Salisbury, Mrs. Hussey, wife of James H. esq. 28.—Mrs. Wright, widow of Mr. W. late keeper of the county goal, and mother of Mr. Willis, the present keeper.—Mrs. Wapshare, relict of C. William S. esq.—Mr. George Fry, of the Cross Key's inn. He was going up stairs at an inn in Devizes, where he had arrived on business an hour or two before; when he unfortunately missed his hold of the balusters, and fell backward, by which one of his arms was broken, and he was much bruised in the side. He was conveyed home, with faint hopes of his recovery; but medical and surgical skill were unavailing, he languished a week, and then expired, in his 48th year.

At Fisherton, Mr. Charles Page.

At Maddington, Mrs. P. Blake.

At Wedhampton, T. Noyes Lewis, esq.

At Milston, near Amesbury, Mr. William Hayden.

At Devizes, Dr. Spalding, whose benevolent disposition and assiduity in the duties of his profession, had gained him general esteem, and whose loss will be sensibly felt and long deplored by the poor of that town and neighbourhood.

At Langley Burrell, Mary Jane, wife of the Rev. Robert Ashe, rector of that parish.

At Cricklade, the Rev. W. Wavell.

## BERKSHIRE.

His Majesty, in testimony of the affectionate services and attention of the late Miss Gascoigne, to the departed Princess Amelia, has ordered a marble tablet to her memory, to be placed on the right hand aisle of Saint George's Chapel, Windsor, with the following inscription:—

## KING GEORGE III.

caused to be interred near this place  
the body of MARY GASCOIGNE,  
Servant to the Princess AMELIA;  
and this Stone

to be inscribed in testimony of his grateful  
sense

of the faithful services and attachment  
of an amiable young woman to his beloved  
daughter,

whom she survived only three months.

She died 19th of February, 1811.

The following is a correct account of the royal sepulchre now constructing in Wolsey's tomb-house at Windsor:—This building adjoining the east end of St. George's chapel, was erected by Henry VII. as a mausoleum for himself and his successors; but this monarch having determined on a more noble design at Westminster, this structure remained neglected till Cardinal Wolsey obtained a grant from Henry VIII. The prelate intended it for his own burial place, and with a profusion of expence began a most sumptuous monument, but his disgrace prevented its completion. During the civil wars it was despoiled of all its splendour; James II. having converted this building into a Popish chapel, the religious zeal of the populace was exercised in the destruction of its windows and internal decorations. In the ruinous state in which it was then left it remained till the year 1800, when by order of his Majesty the exterior was in part repaired. Various were the conjectures as to the future appropriation of the building, when in November last the determination to convert it into a royal cemetery was carried into effect. The workmen employed in removing the earth then discovered two coffins in a stone recess, about three feet below the surface; one containing the remains of Elizabeth Wydeville, Queen of Edward IV. the other that of George, the third son of the said king and queen. From this time the work has rapidly proceeded. An excavation has been formed in the dry rock of chalk, of the whole length and width

of the building, to the depth of 15 feet from the surface. In this the sepulchre is constructing. The dimensions of the tomb are 70 feet in length, 28 in width, and 14 in depth. The receptacles for bodies on the sides of the tomb are formed by massive Gothic columns, of an octagon shape, supporting a range of four shelves, each of which in the space between the columns will contain two bodies, the whole range of each side admitting 32 bodies. At the east end are five niches for the reception of as many coffins. In the middle it is intended that 12 low tombs should be erected for the sovereigns. The sepulchre will thus contain 81 bodies. The columns are of a fine Bath stone, and the shelves of Yorkshire stone. A subterraneous passage will be carried from the vault to the floor of the choir of St. George's chapel, in which an aperture will be made for the bodies to descend. From the columns will spring a vaulted roof over the tomb. The building itself is intended for a Chapter-house for the service of the Order of the Garter. In completion of this design, the present ceiling painted by Verrio, which is much defaced, will be taken away; and a Gothic roof, in unison with the general character of the building, will be substituted. The whole will undergo a complete repair, many internal decorations are now preparing. The sepulchre, which is distinguished by a simplicity, elegant and grand, incites the spectator to a solemn consideration of the purposes to which it will be appropriated. The holy places in which the ashes of departed greatness rest, are ever contemplated with a sacred awe; nor is the impression less powerful, when, in the observation of a mausoleum destined to receive the last remains of existing and unborn grandeur, the mind wanders in the abyss of futurity, and pursues a long succession of monarchs and their progeny who may here sleep, until the tombs render up their dead. The sepulchre is from the design of Matthew Wyatt, esq.

*Married.*] A. J. Croft, esq. eldest son of James Croft, esq. of Greenham Lodge, to Mrs. J. F. Nicholls, relict of J. F. Nicholls, esq. and daughter of H. Mount, esq.—Mr. Thomas Cowderoy, of Woolhampton, to Miss Lovelock, daughter of the late Edward Lovelock, esq. of Newtown.

At Marcham, Mr. Wright, to Miss Osborne.

*Died*] At Windsor, aged 79, John Lyster, serjeant and drum-major in the Stafford militia. He had served his country from his "youth up," having fought under his late Majesty George II. in Germany; with Wolfe, at Quebec; he was likewise at the battle of Bunker's Hill, and was actively and zealously engaged during the greatest part of the American war. He was the senior drum-major in the army, having held that station forty-six years; the last thirty in the above regiment. He was highly distinguished in the service by

the peculiar elegance of his salute, and respected for the integrity of his character.

At West Hunney, near Wantage, Mr. John Wicks, 73.

At Marcham, James Symonds, esq.

At Abingdon, Mrs. Frances Thorpe, 57.

At Hurley, near Reading, Edward Sherwood, esq.

At her father's house at Greenham, near Newbury, in the 28d year of her age, Ann Eliza Bicheno, elder daughter of the Rev. J. B. Her death was occasioned by a singular and long protracted *constipation* of twenty-seven months! and for two years of which time her general health and good spirits were such as to prevent all alarm, or even suspicion, of the enemy that was silently depositing the materials of death. As a warning both to such as may be afflicted with this deceiving and dreadful disease, and to those from whom medical assistance may be sought in similar cases, farther particulars will probably be published in some physical work. But, in recording this melancholy event, it would be injustice to the amiable virtues of the deceased, not to add, that very few leave behind them such traces of female excellence. One chief beauty of her character was, that she shone most in the discharge of the duties of that particular station in which Providence had placed her; kind, open-hearted, and cheerful, she enlivened all around her, and her place in the domestic circle and among her friends, will often be viewed with that melting reflection, "The place that knew her will know her no more!" But the grief which we suffer for the loss of such valuable friends, is always mingled with a balm to soften its anguish. When we look back and contemplate their lives, what consolation can be greater than to know that they were pious, benevolent, and worthy to be loved? The thought of the death of such cannot be unconnected with that of their immortality; and selfish indeed must that heart be that gives itself up to immoderate sorrow, and obstinately rejects that comfort, which a well-founded hope of their arrival at perfection presents. And, in the affliction which we here record, it is an unspeakable consolation to the parents and friends of the departed, to reflect that, whilst she lived in health, she delighted in doing good, and that when by, the most distressing of diseases, she was called to encounter death, she was able to triumph over his terrors, and to comfort them who sought to comfort her.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

On the 12th of April, about two o'clock in the afternoon, a fire broke out in Merriott, near Crewkerne, by which about twenty-three dwelling-houses and cottages, besides out-houses, &c. were completely destroyed. It originated in the malt-house of Mr. John Murly, common brewer. The wind being uncommonly high, the flames extended with such rapidity, as to render almost useless any



attempts to extinguish them, so that in the course of about four hours nothing was left of the houses but the bare walls.

We are happy in being enabled to correct an error in regard to Sydenham Teast, esq. of Bristol, whose name was included in the obituary of our last Number; having the authority of that respectable gentleman himself, for assuring his friends that he is in good health. If he will take the trouble to refer to the files of the Bristol or Bath papers, he will most probably find the source from which this statement was derived. If persons resident on the spot are often imposed upon in such particulars, it cannot appear surprising that mistakes of this kind should sometimes creep into the pages of the Monthly Magazine.

*Married.]* At Bath, De Lacy O'Brien, esq. nephew of the late Marshal De Lacy, to Miss Simpson, only daughter of the late Captain S. —Mr. John Harrison, of Poole, to Martha Haydon.—Bryant Troughton, jun. esq. banker, Coventry, to Miss Maria Goulden, of Temple Cloud.

At Frome, Sparks Martin Phelps, esq. of Llangwarren, Pembroke, second son of John Martin, esq. of Withybush, to Mary, second daughter of John Douglas Middleton, esq. banker.

*Died.]* At Bath, in his 84th year, Sir William Addington, who for upwards of twenty-three years was a magistrate of the Public Office, Bow street, in which situation he evinced a spirit, fidelity, and zeal, for the public good, highly honourable to his character. In the year 1795, at a meeting in St. Pancras-fields, he was particularly active, and in the suppression of many riots, (especially in those of the year 1780) no magistrate ever stood more conspicuously distinguished. In the memorable affair of Hadfield, he acted with that penetration and firmness, unshaken by popular ferment, for which he was remarkable; and although his judgment at the time was questioned, and conduct severely commented upon, the correctness and integrity of both, were afterwards sanctioned, on the trial of that unfortunate man, by the verdict of a jury, under the direction of Lord Kenyon. Sir William withdrew from his public situation, but the treatment he experienced in this affair, was a source of disquietude to him during his remaining days. In him were united the utmost generosity of disposition, and liberality of sentiment, with accomplishments particularly characteristic of the gentleman and scholar. His elaborate 'Abridgment of the Penal Statutes,' is a work, which, for utility, and remarkable perspicuity of arrangement, has been greatly admired.—Mrs. Chetwynd, relict of William Henry C. esq. of Grendon, Warwickshire, and aunt to D. S. Dagdale, esq. M. P. for that county.—Mrs. Jenkins, relict of John J. esq. of Stow, Gloucestershire, 72.—Anthony Deane, esq.—O. O. Elliot, esq. of Binfield, Berks.—Mrs. Elizabeth Randolph, eldest surviving

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daughter of the late Herbert R. Canon of Salisbury.—William Culverden, esq. of Lavender House, Henley, Oxon.—Mrs. Clarke.—Mrs. Rochfort, wife of John R. esq. of Clogrennan, county of Carlow.—Mr. Matthew Miller, solicitor.—Mrs. Wynne, relict of the late William Wynne, of Wern, in the county of Carnarvon, esq. and daughter and sole heiress of the late Edward Williams, esq. and the Right Honourable Viscountess Bulkeley, of Peniarth, in the county of Merioneth.—Benjamin Hollingworth, esq. of Dalston, near Hackney.—Mrs. Jane Davies, daughter of the late Dr. D.—Mrs. Incedon, wife of Mr. I. comedian, and daughter of Mr. Howell, of this city.—Mrs. Davenport, wife of William Yelverton D. esq. of Davenport House, Shropshire.—Mrs. Hedges, relict of Thomas H. esq. many years resident at Widcombe House, near this city; and only surviving daughter of Stanford Wolferstan, esq. of Statfold-hall, near Tamworth, Staffordshire.—William Hatsell, esq. formerly major of the 19th regiment of foot, 74.—Mrs. Jane Davies, daughter of the late Dr. D.—Charles youngest son of Thomas Read, esq.—Fitzherbert Richards, esq.—S. P. Bean, esq. of Stoke under Hamden.—Mrs. Woodhouse, wife of Mr. W. of the White Hart Inn.—Mr. Dowland, a young and promising member of the Bath Dramatick Company.—Emilia, wife of J. Westera, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 9th dragons.

At Kingsdown, William Clarke, esq. solicitor of Bristol.

At Stoke under Hamden, John Banfield, esq.

At Bridgewater, Mrs. Mary Bowering, 74.

At Taunton, Mary, relict of Major general Douglas.

At Wells, Mr. Ballin.—Mr. James Knight

At Bristol, Marianne, fourth daughter of John Savery, esq. 20.—Miss Moens, daughter of Adrian M. esq.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.]* Peter Graham, esq. of Wimborne, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Stephen Burt, esq. of Witchampton.

At Dorchester, Mr. J. Windsor, aged 16, to Miss Keates of Fordington, 15.

*Died.]* At Oakford Fitzpaine, the Rev. Thomas Butler, rector of that parish and of North Barrow, Somerset.

At Yeovil, Mrs. Shew, 89.

At Corfe, Mrs. Lee, wife of Mr. Samuel L. of Hillfurrence.

At Dorchester, Mr. Thomas Brind, 82.

At Stockhouse, Huish Wolcot, esq. of Lyme, 59.

At Sherborne, Prietor, eldest son of Samuel Whitty, esq. 16.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

An entire iron boat, which carries eight tons, has been built at the Mount Foundry Iron Works in Tavistock; it was launched on the Tavistock Canal. Great discoveries have recently been made in the tunnel

S S

under

under Morwaldown, which forms part of this canal; rich veins of copper ore, of amazing thickness, begin to show themselves, and promise an abundant profit to the proprietors in this spirited undertaking.

The streight, called the Bridge, between the island and the Redding Point, at the entrance of Plymouth harbour, is as fatal to ships-boats, in a squall of wind, particularly from S.S.E. as the Streights between Scylla and Charibdis, in the Mediterranean; and in the course of the last twelve years, by endeavouring to pass this dangerous passage, no less than fifteen men of war's boats, of different descriptions, have been swamped; three captains of the navy, two lieutenants, four midshipmen, and nearly sixty-five seamen, have been drowned.

*Married.*] At Teignmouth, Samuel Gibbons, esq. of the army medical staff, to Miss Paddon.—John Betts, esq. of Knowle House, near Bristol, to Emma, eldest daughter of T. M. Young, esq.

*Died.*] At Tiverton, the Rev. William Walker, rector of Broughton Gifford, Wilts, and of Sainswick, Somersetshire, prebendary of Wells, and in the commission of the peace for this county.

At Exeter, Captain Titus Conyers, of the Royal Marines, 85.—Captain Edward Batson, of the East Kent militia.—Mr. Daniel Harold, 81.

At Teignmouth, Mrs. Brydges, and a few days afterwards her husband, Capt. B. of the Royal Navy.—Miss Jane Abrams.

At Sandford, William Brown, esq.

At East Budleigh, Mrs. Yeates, wife of M. L. Y. esq. banker, Exmouth.

At Paignton, Clara, only daughter of the Rev. Mr. Compton, 22.

At Crediton, Mrs. Mary Pope, 87.

At Plymouth, Rear-admiral J. G. Kinneer, 58.—Mr. Piercy, 79.—Mrs. Margaret Austin, 78.

At Aylesbeare, the Rev. H. Marker, jun.

At Alphington, Lucy, wife of Edward Barnell, esq. of Demarara.

At Exeter, Mrs. Blair, wife of Colonel B. of Bayford, Herts, 30.

#### CORNWALL.

On Monday the 18th of February, 1811, two labourers being employed by a person of the name of Thomas Mannell, to raze the barrow near Chacewater, called Creege Broaz barrow, for the purpose of manuring a field, which he rents of Lord Falmouth, discovered a small urn at the bottom of the barrow, in the centre of its base, and 20 inches under the surface of the field. The urn was inclosed by five stones, four of which were placed on their edges, and formed a square, whilst the fifth, being placed on the top, became a barrier to the mingling of the superincumbent earth, with the contents of this

rude sepulchre. In the urn were black ashes, and round it a considerable quantity (about two gallons) of ashes and human bones, in a state of great decay. The urn is made of baked clay, and of a greyish stone-colour, and, in figure, resembles very much that in the 18th Plate of Boriase's Antiquities, said to be found in Perran Sands, except that it does not taper so much at the base, and is about half the size. It is 5 inches 6-8ths wide at top, three inches 1-4th wide at the bottom, and is five inches 1-4th high; the thickness is 1-4th of an inch, and it is rudely indented on the outside in a very irregular manner, with the point of some tool. It varies also from the Perran urn, in having a handle very similar to such as are now affixed to our common stone jars.

*Married.*] At Padstow, Captain James Yeo, to Miss May.

At Fowey, Mr. William Hocken, to Miss Cowling, daughter of Captain William C. of the London trade.

At Gluvias, — Nicholl, esq. to Miss Charlotte Thomas.

*Died.*] At Falmouth, Captain D'Arcy, of the 47th regiment, of a decline, in consequence of a cold caught in hard service at Cadiz, 25.—Mrs. Edmonds, relict of Captain E.

At Truro, Mrs. Martin.—Mary, daughter of Mr. Crossman.

At Mevagissey, Mrs. Mary Webb.

At Gorran, Mr. John Davey, 96.

At Trescow, Scilly, Mr. James Pender, 58.

At Croft West, Thomas Michell, esq. 84.

—Edward, son of Francis Paynter, esq. of Trekenning.

At Helston, Sophia, wife of the Rev. Edward Rogers, prebendary of Sarum, 27.

At Whiteley House, Humphrey Lawrence, esq. one of the free burgesses of Launceston.

At Marazion, Mrs. Thomas, 70.

At Pentire Glaze, St. Minver, Miss Jenner Hick, 16.

At Penzance, the Rev. John Thomas Thompson.

#### WALES.

A society has recently been formed at Llangollen, in aid of the British and Foreign Bible Society in London; and the zeal and activity of the clergy in promoting Sunday schools throughout the principality is very successful. The country gradually improves in knowledge, civilization, and every christian virtue, the evident effects of these laudable institutions.

*Married.*] At Lanishen, William Davies, esq. of Ponty Pandy, Glamorgan, to Frances, second daughter of the late John Knight, esq. of Lanblithian.

*Died.*] At Wenvoe Cottage, the Rev. David Davies, rector of Landough, and vicar of Roath, near Cardiff.

At Montgomery, Mr. John Poundley, master,



master of the free-school, and clerk to the commissioners of taxes for several divisions of that county.

At Swansea, Mrs. Oldisworth, wife of the Rev. Mr. O. curate of St. Mary's, Swansea, and daughter of the Rev. Edward Sparkes, vicar of Fairford, Gloucestershire, 45.—Captain Rowe, 63.

At Groes, near Denbigh, John Jones, esq.

At Pante Cottage, near Builth, Mr. Thomas Jones, surgeon.

At Cefu Mine, Carnarvon, Mrs. Edwards, relict of Timothy Edwards, esq. a captain in the Royal Navy, and mother of Colonel E. of Nanthoran.—The Rev. Mr. Davies, curate of Laugharne.

At Margan, Glamorganshire, Hopkin Llewellyn, 89.

Aged 22, Mrs. Symes, wife of E. B. S. esq. of Brynhafoed, near Llandilo, Caermarthenshire, and daughter of William Jemmett, esq. late of Little Milton House, Oxfordshire.

In the parish of Lanspythid, Breconshire, Thomas Powell, 80. At the age of 71, he married his second wife, by whom he had five children, all now living: his eldest son is fifty-nine, and his youngest child is one year old.

#### NORTH BRITAIN.

The great undertaking of erecting a light-house on the Bell or Cape Rock, having been completed, and the lanterns lighted up in the beginning of February last, the vessel, which had been moored with mushroom anchors off the rock, as a temporary floating light, became no longer useful in that capacity, and was removed to Leith as soon as the weather would permit. She had been moored on the 11th July, 1807, and remained stationary till the 11th February last, about three years and seven months. Her bottom, it was naturally to be expected, would be very foul; but, in this respect, it surpassed any idea that had been formed. It presented, indeed, a very singular spectacle, being completely invested with a thick coating of sea-weeds, muscles, mollusca, and zoophytes. The larger sea-weeds, chiefly *Fucus*, *Digitatus*, and *F. esculentus*, were in general, from 4 to 5 feet long. The muscles were of the species called *Mytilus pellucidus*, of a large size, and in the most vigorous state of health, as indicated by the well-marked striæ on their shells. In general, they measured three inches and a half in length, and one inch in breadth. Some of the common acorn-shell (*Balanus communis*) were so uncommonly large, that they measured an inch and a half in diameter at the base. *Solen minutus* was abundant. Many specimens of the *Doris papillosa* adhered to various parts of the hull; with numerous small marine vermes of the genera *Aphrodia*, *Nereis*, *Lineus*, and others. By the attention of Mr. Stevenson, engineer for northern-lights, specimens of all the different vermes, shells, and sea-weeds, found on the vessel, were preserved.

Died.] At Fortrose, aged 41, John Watson, esq. late of Trelawney, Jamaica, one of the magistrates of that burgh, much respected and lamented.—Mrs. Mann, 84.

At Cromarty, aged 74, Mrs. Barkly, much and justly regretted.

#### DEATHS ABROAD.

At Hazelymph, in Jamaica, James Charles Lawrence, esq. of Hazelymph and Saint Ives. He had been a member of the Assembly, and was descended from the notable Henry Lawrence, of Saint Ives, in Huntingdonshire, and Saint Margaret's, in Hertfordshire, President of the Council of State, and one of Cromwell's peers.

In November last, at Cawnpore, Oude, Bengal, after a few hours illness, Eliza, wife of Samuel G. Evans, esq. of the Honourable Company's Establishment, and only child of the Rev. William Lucas, of Doctors' Commons. Of this amiable lady's life, the last nine years were passed in India; where, from her correct deportment, engaging manner, and genuine wit, heightened by a fascinating sprightliness which might be truly termed peculiar to herself, she was received in the first circles with approbation and esteem: but, after all, the best praise that can be given her is, that which she deserved as a daughter, a wife, a mother, and a friend.

At Prince Edward's Island, J. M. Macdonald, esq. of Iracadie; a gentleman of very considerable property and literary attainments, late captain of the 84th regiment of foot.

In the same island, of an apoplectic fit, Robert Hodgson, esq. late of Causeway Foot, near Keswick, Cumberland, Speaker of the House of Assembly, Clerk of the Crown, Coroner and Prothonotary of the Supreme Court. Both of these gentlemen are much regretted, especially the latter, whose place will, perhaps, never be again so ably filled.

On board his Majesty's ship *Bulwark*, on her passage from Cadiz, Thomas Frederic Nicolay, esq. senior staff surgeon of the British army in the Peninsula. This zealous and faithful servant of his king and country, after a period of nearly eighteen years active service in Egypt, at Copenhagen, in Portugal, and Spain, &c. &c. fell a victim to the effects of the fever which raged in Cadiz, in December last, having caught the infection in the conscientious discharge of his professional duties. As he lived esteemed and respected, so he died, at the early age of 36 years, most sincerely and justly regretted by all who had an opportunity of knowing his many public and private virtues.

At Rome, Cardinal Erskine, a younger son of Colin Erskine, of Cambo, in Fife, son of Sir Charles Erskine, of Cambo, baronet. His father was a painter, educated in his profession at Rome, and married there a Roman lady of respectable birth. He was a man of talent, a good scholar, a true Scots patriot, an honest man, and an excellent companion.

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There have been very few stormy days during the present month. On the 12th we had strong winds; in the morning of the 19th fresh gales, and in the following night a heavy squall with rain. The night of the 20th was also squally; and the morning of the 29th was stormy. We had rain, more or less, on the 4th, 6th, 7th, 10th, 13th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 26th, 28th, 29th, and 30th.

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*Elata cinereus*, and several species of moths of the subdivision *tinca*, appear. Female wasps, also now fly about.

April

April 25th. Hedge roses are in leaf. The May-fly, and some species of *phryganea* have issued from their chrysalids.

Perch have retired to the smooth waters to spawn among the weeds.

April 28th. So powerful were the sun-beams in the middle of this day, that sheep were compelled to retire into the shade.

April 30th. Cock-chaffers fly in the evening.

There has been much rain in the country westward of us. The rivers are muddy, and in some places out of their banks.

Hampshire.

### MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

FOUR numbers of the BOTANIST'S REPOSITORY have been published, since we last noticed this work: we shall devote the present Report to a notice of the contents of these.

*Anneslea spinosa*, so called by Dr. Roxburgh in honour of the Right Honourable George Annesley Viscount Valentia, who, we are here told, "discovered this plant growing in the Gagra river in Oude, and also about Chittagong." For *discovered* we suppose we are to understand *saw*, for specimens of this plant were brought by Sir George Staunton, from the province of Kinang, in China, upon his return from his embassy to this country, long before Lord Valentia commenced his travels in India. We have not, however, the smallest objection to the name; for, when the Magnates concern themselves at all about natural history, more especially when they undertake laborious travels, with a view of acquiring knowledge therein, we should be sorry to deprive them of an iota of their honorary rewards; and we are pleased to see the most magnificent plants devoted to the record of a fame, so much more meritorious, than that of shining in the annals of the Racing Calendar, or the petty intrigues of a borough election. This is altogether a curious article about Nymphs and Naiades, not more conspicuous for their beauty and elegance, than for their mildness; and about *Anneslea*, panther-like, uniting the extremes of beauty and ferocity. We cannot suppose the author is slyly insinuating any similarity between his Lordship and his plant, between Annesley and *Anneslea*. But it gives him an opportunity of introducing something about the armour of vegetables, in which the different kinds are amusingly jumbled together in an unusual figure in rhetoric, an inverted bathos, "from the almost imperceptible hair *down* to the lacerated thorn;" and about the browsing of camels, asses, and goats; and about hoping to see the magnificent foliage of *Anneslea*, "mantling our ponds." The reasoning, however, on which our author grounds his hopes of our being able to naturalize a tropical production to our climate, is not very convincing. "Have we not," he exultingly exclaims, "already taught the Thea, the Camellia, the Takio, the Moutan, the Yulan, to resist our winters." Now it unfortunately happens that we have not taught one of these plants to bear cold a jot better than they did ages ago, in the imperial gardens at Pekin. We have indeed had the good sense to discover, that, being natives of climes equally rigid with our own, it was not necessary to confine them to the stove.

We have been so entertained with this article, that we could not withstand the temptation of amusing our readers with parts of it; but we must not forget to say something serious of this very curious kind of water-lily, which has flowered at White Knight's, the seat of the Marquis of Blandford. The flowers according to the figure are but small, in proportion to the immense size of the foliage, sometimes six or eight feet in circumference, the petals are blue, the calyx green on the outside, and red within.

*Eugenia zeylanica*; from Boyton, the seat of A. B. Lambert, esq. It is one of the natural order of myrti. A curious observation is here made concerning the germen, which contains sixteen ovula, though the fruit admits of only one seed coming to perfection.

*Schinus dentata*; a native of Owhyhee, and sufficiently hardy to thrive well in a sheltered situation in the open ground, and even to produce ripe seeds in favourable seasons, if trained against a wall.

*Jussieuia exaltata*; The cattu calambu of the hortus malabaricus, v. 2, p. 97, 150, a new species introduced from the East Indies by Dr. Roxburgh, and communicated to the author by Mr. Lambert, from his seat at Boyton.

*Leptospermum scoparium*, native of New Zealand, and one of the most beautiful of the natural order of the myrti, from that quarter, from the number and duration of its flowers. It was found also by Captain Cook to be very useful, and is the shrub described by him in his second voyage, under the name of the tea-plant.

*Ardisia elegans*; native of Pulo-Pinang, where it grows in moist situations, and by the sides of rivulets: introduced by Mr. Evans, of Stepney, in whose stove it attained the height of nearly five feet. This species appears not to have been before described.

*Lotus australis*. A plant we have before mentioned from the Botanical Magazine.

Barleria



*Barleria cristata*. *Barleria* comes very near to *justicia*; even two of the four stamens are nearly abortive. This plant is likewise from Mr. Evans's collection, as are the three following:

*Geodorum citrinum*, a delicate plant of the family of the orchidæ.

*Begonia evansiana*; said to be discovered by Mr. Evans's collector in the island of Pulo-Pinang. We believe, however, that this plant has been long in the collection at Kew.

*Clerodendrum pyramidale*; supposed to be a new species, also from Pulo-Pinang. *Volkmæria* and *Clerodendrum* are very unsatisfactorily defined, and several species seem to have been indiscriminately referred to either genus.

*Desmanthus natans* of Willdenow; *Mimosa natans* of Roxburgh's Coromandel plants; *Neptunia natans* of Loureiro. To the character, as here given from Willdenow, the flowering spikes of this plant do not correspond, being neither oblong, nor interrupted, but oval and compact: The roots in *Mimosa natans* have no attachment whatever to the soil, but are produced in fibrous bunches along the stems, which are likewise furnished with a sponge-like substance as it is called, but which must be more of the nature of cork than sponge, for the purpose of preventing the plant from sinking in the water. There is no appearance either of the roots or of this buoyant cork in the figure, nor any mention made of it in the description, nor of its mode of growth. These circumstances leave some doubt in the mind whether the plant here figured be really the *Mimosa natans* of Roxburgh, or the *Neptunia natans* of Loureiro. The specimen from which the drawing was taken, was communicated by Mr. Milne from Mr. Beckford's collection, at Fonthill.

*Ardisia littoralis*, discovered on the shores of Pulo-Pinang by Mr. Evans's collector, and introduced at the same time with *Ardisia elegant* above mentioned. This is probably the same as *Ardisia solanacea* of Roxburgh.

*Styrax officinale*. An old, but still a rare, shrub in our gardens.

*Cytisus elongatus*. The first account we have of this elegant species, is in the rare plants of Hungary, published by Count Waldstein and Dr. Kitabel. Introduced to this country by the indefatigable and skilful curator of the botanic garden at Cambridge.

*Liatris odoratissima*. Introduced by the late Mr. Fraser, of Sloane-square, from North America. This intrepid and zealous traveller has at last sunk under the infirmities induced by his laborious exertions in the acquisition of new plants. Its value consists in the fragrance of the dried foliage, exactly resembling that of the Tonquin bean, and equally durable. Being a native of South Carolina, our summers seem to have too little sun to bring it into flower. The drawing was made from a specimen which bloomed in Mr. Lambert's stove at Boyton. As a flowering plant, it is not superior to our common hemp agrimony, which it somewhat resembles; but if it should thrive well in the open air, and produce its foliage freely, it will prove a very valuable acquisition.

*Peliosanthes humilis*; a diminutive species from Mr. Evans's collection, native of Pinang.

*Celosia cernua*; a new species, introduced from the East Indies by Dr. Roxburgh. It is a very ornamental annual, and may be raised with our Cockscombs and Balsams. To the former it has a near affinity, but is more elegant in its growth.

*Ipomæa insignis*. This most splendid bindweed has been for some years cultivated in the stove of Mr. Benyon, at Englefield, where it extends over the trellis-work for about thirty feet, producing numerous bunches of large bell-shaped flowers, of a purplish colour, with a dark centre. Its native country and time of introduction are totally unknown. We have been informed that it was long erroneously supposed to be the West Indian yam.

The second part of the tenth volume of the Transactions of the Linnæan Society is just published.

### MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

**S**OWING the spring corn being generally finished, the farmers have been since busied in working their fallows, providing manure, weeding their wheats, and hoeing drilled crops. The turnip fallows never worked more kindly, nor promised a finer tilth. Some forward Rutabaga, or Swedish turnips, are already above ground, and very strong plants. Clovers, and artificial grasses, are under the scythe, for the first crop of green food.

It is probable, the wheats never before exhibited a more universally promising appearance than in the present season, since there must necessarily always be some drawbacks. Thus, as has been before stated, a part of the wheat crop, chiefly upon ordinary light lands and cold clays, was injured for want of a cover of snow in the winter, and the wire-worm did afterwards considerable damage; upon such land, the wheat planted thin; but so favourable has been the succeeding spring, that the luxuriant tittering, or branching of the plants, may produce an ample crop of corn. Beans, pease, barley, potatoes, hops, are equal in appearance to any thing ever witnessed by the oldest farmer living; the same in fact may be said of all the productions of the soil. The grass promises a forward crop, and the bottoms will be great.

The

The forwardness of keep abroad has been extremely fortunate, considering the short stock of old hay.

In the north, the weather was very severe during the early part of the spring, but has been since so favourable that the Lent corn was got in very early, in the best cultivated districts of Scotland, and their crops wear the finest appearance. Some complaints are made in the north, of damage to the fruit-crops; also in the south, where however the damage is partial; and from the immense quantity of blossom, of no great account. Good wheat begins to run short, in those counties, which have so liberally supplied the London market. Live stock in general dearer, pigs excepted.

Smithfield: Beef, 5s. 0d. to 6s. 4d. !—Mutton, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 0d.;—Veal, 6s. to 7s. 6d.;—Lamb, 10d. to 1s. 1d. per lb.;—Pork, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 4d.;—Bacon, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 2d.—Irish ditto, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.;—Fat, 3s. 6d.;—Skins, 15s. to 25s.—Oil cake, 12l.

Middlesex, April 25, 1811.

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of April, 1811, to the 24th of May, 1811, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. St. Paul's.

Barometer.  
Highest, 29.77. May 6. Wind West.  
Lowest, 29.00. April 23. — South.

Thermometer.  
Highest, 70° May 13 and 18. Wind S.E.  
Lowest, 44° — 5 — W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 35 hundredths of an inch. } This sort of variation has occurred several times this month.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 8°. } In the morning on the 12th, the mercury was at 52°, and at the same hour on the 13th it was 60°.

THE quantity of rain fallen since our last Report, has been considerable; the number of days in which it has rained, either in greater or less quantities, is equal to 21, and the quantity measured by the rain gauge, is equal to full  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches in depth. Thunder and lightning have been more frequent than usual for the month of May, they follow, of course, the sultry weather, which has been some days experienced. On the 16th the noise of distant thunders was incessant from noon to four o'clock in the afternoon, and on the 22d in the evening, the storm raged for a short time with considerable fury, till a heavy rain seemed to clear the atmosphere.

The wind has been most frequent in the westerly points, though this is the season when we look principally to the east for winds. Vegetation is remarkably forward, and large quantities of grass have been cut for more than a week, but, owing to the heavy rains which have continued almost from day to day, there is probably not a single load carried. Dry and warm weather is now wanted to complete and accomplish what a favourable spring has brought forward. As far as our recollection serves, this is the most early spring since the year 1794, when pease were cried in the streets of London, on the 19th of May, at eighteen pence the peck.

Highgate, May 24, 1811.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B. Numbers 74 and 83 of THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE being out of Print, and wanted to complete Sets constantly in demand, Two SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE per Copy will be given for any of those Numbers which may be brought to No. 7, New Bridge Street.

Pimlico, May 29, 1811.

### ERRATA.

In page 402, for "the stones in three columns," read "in these columns."—In p. 404, for "external characteristics," read "external characters."—In p. 406, for "sunite," read "sinit."—Idem, for "soft marble," read "soft marle."